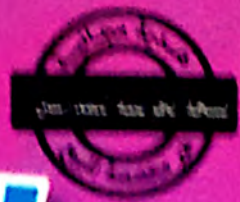


AL-BAHER



# Connect Plus 2024



**First Term**  
Parents' Guide



**3<sup>rd</sup>**  
Primary



Let's remember

**Theme (1) Who am I? (Living healthy)**

**Unit (1)** At the track

**Unit (2)** Body matters

**Unit (3)** What's on your plate?

**Review (1)**

**Non-Fiction Reader: Hospitals**

**Theme (2) The world around me  
(Taking care of our world)**

**Unit (4)** In the wild

**Unit (5)** All about water

**Unit (6)** What is a flood?



# Let's remember

## Animals & birds حيوانات وطيور



rhino  
وحيد القرن



giraffe  
زرافة



hippo  
فرس النهر



penguin  
بطريق



flamingo  
طائر الفلامنجو

## Musical instruments آلات موسيقية



guitar  
الجيتار



oud  
آلة العود



flute  
الناي / المزمارة



piano  
بيانو

## Transportation وسائل المواصلات



train  
قطار



ferry  
عبارة



ship  
سفينة



plane  
طائرة



bicycle  
دراجة

## Directions الاتجاهات



turn right  
اتجه يميناً



turn left  
اتجه يساراً



go straight  
سرفي خط مستقيم

Help your child revise these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يراجع هذه الكلمات.



## Jobs وظائف



butcher

جزار



cook

طباخ



fisherman

صياد سمك



mechanic

ميكانيكي



engineer

مهندس

## Communication & Technology اتصالات وتكنولوجيا



tablet

تابلت



cell phone

تليفون محمول



postcard

بطاقة بريدية



printer

طابعة



stamp

طابع بريد

## Geography جغرافيا



forest

غابة



River Nile

نهر النيل



island

جزيرة



bridge

كوبري



mountain

جبل



lightning

البرق



gas station

محطة غاز



fountain

نافورة



tower

برج



bakery

مخبز



# Adjectives صفات



angry  
غضبان



kind  
عطوف



curious  
فضولي



excited  
متحمس



sad  
حزين



interested  
مهتم



worried  
قلق



tired  
مُتعب



bored  
شاعر بالملل



quiet  
هادئ

## Phonics

tr /tr/



truck  
شاحنة



train  
قطار

pr /pr/



present  
هدية



press  
يضغط

air /eə/



chair  
كرسي



hair  
شعر

wh /w/



whale  
حوت

ph /f/



dolphin  
دولفين

Help your child revise these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يراجع هذه الكلمات.

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7



Let's remember

ear /a/



ear  
أذن



beard  
لحية

sp /sp/



spring  
الربيع



sprint  
غزو قصير سريع

st /st/



strong  
قوى



string  
خيطة

pl /pl/



plane  
طائرة



plant  
نبات

cl /k/



cloud  
سحابة



clock  
ساعة

fl /f/



flag  
علم



flood  
فيضان



## Silent letters الحروف الصامتة



lamb

حمل



wrist

رسغ - معصم



knot

عقدة



thumb

إصبع الإبهام

## Language

because

لأن

We went shopping **because** we needed some paper.

to

لكي

She went to the bakery **to** buy some bread.

but

لكن

They went to the butcher's, **but** it was closed.

so

لذلك

It was sunny, **so** we went to the beach.

like + (v + ing)

Grandpa **likes** reading the newspaper.

Let's + inf.

**Let's** play a board game.

Help your child revise some language.

ساعد طفلك في مراجعة بعض القواعد.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



Let's remember

used to

اعتاد أن

Form

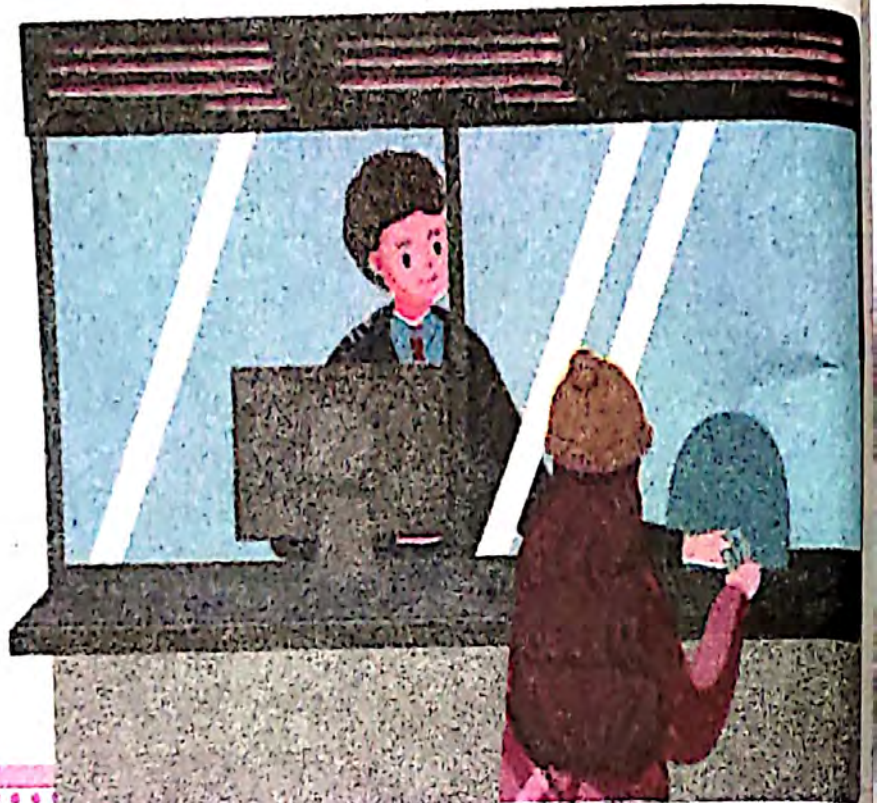
Subject + used to + inf. ....

- 100 years ago, people used to write letters.

Negative

Subject + didn't use to + inf. ....

- 100 years ago, people didn't use to have video chats.  
listen and read.







# Activities

1 Look, read and number.



1 ear

2 truck

3 lamb

4 press



2 Look and complete.



gu\_tar



l\_ght\_ing



m\_unta\_n



b\_kery



Ri\_erN\_le



f\_unt\_in



f\_sherm\_n



qu\_et



a\_gr\_



t\_r\_d



dol\_\_in

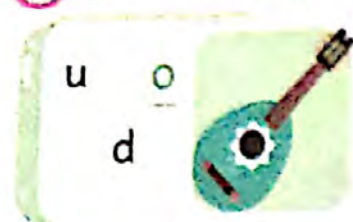


k\_ot

Help your child deal with such questions.



### 3 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Choose the correct word.

- 1 Grandpa likes (read - reads - reading) books.
- 2 Let's (play - playing - to play) football.
- 3 We went to the park (because - to - but) ride our bikes.
- 4 I went home (to - because - so) I was tired.
- 5 100 years ago, people (use - uses - used) to write letters.
- 6 100 years ago, people didn't (use - uses - used) to have video chats.

### 5 Read and match.

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 What is Tarek doing?                 | a No, I don't.             |
| 2 Do you get up at six o'clock?        | b It was a flamingo.       |
| 3 What was that?                       | c Yes, she does.           |
| 4 Does Amira play tennis after school? | d He is playing the piano. |

Let's remember

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



**6** Circle the word with a different initial sound.

- |   |         |   |        |   |        |
|---|---------|---|--------|---|--------|
| 1 | truck   | - | press  | - | train  |
| 2 | spring  | - | sprint | - | jump   |
| 3 | clock   | - | string | - | spring |
| 4 | plane   | - | flood  | - | plant  |
| 5 | present | - | Fred   | - | press  |
| 6 | cloud   | - | clock  | - | play   |

**7** Listen and circle the silent letter.



lamb



wrist



knot



thumb

**8** Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 many - people - How - traveling - are - ?

2 went - She - the bakery - to buy - bread - to - some - .

3 interested - I'm - very - website - in - this - .

4 would - Where - like - you - go - to - ?

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



Let's remember

9 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



He - excited



can - bike

10 Fill in the spaces with:

tired - used - Can - quickly

1 100 years ago, people ..... to write letter

2 ..... I help you

3 Giraffes run .....

4 I went home because I was .....

11 Copy the following sentence.

Hello! Can I help you?



# Theme (1)

## Who am I?

### (Living healthy)







Vocabulary	المفردات اللغوية	<p>A sports event: athlete, compete, distance, event, jump, measure, medal, race, throw, track, win</p> <p>Being a good friend: apologize, have fun, listen, make fun of, pressure someone, spread rumors, support, tell secrets</p>	
Language	اللغة	<p>- I think the athlete on the left will win.</p> <p>- It won't be easy to win today!</p> <p>- Will they be tired?</p>	
Reading	القراءة	<p>- A text about a friend; a text about world records</p>	
Phonics	الصوتيات	<p>Soft "c": race, city, distance, citadel</p> <p>Hard "c": camel, cookie, plastic</p>	
Life skills	المهارات الحياتية	<p>- Self-management: talking about feelings</p>	
Values	القيم	<p>- Perseverance</p>	<p>- Compassion</p>
Issues and challenges	القضايا والتحديات	<p>- Community participation</p>	<p>- Loyalty and belonging</p>
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	<p>- Math: recording data, measuring in meters and centimeters, making a graph</p>	



# Lesson (1)

## Vocabulary

Listen and say.



win  
يفوز



athlete  
لاعب رياضي



compete  
يتنافس



track  
مضمار السباق



distance  
مسافة

A sports event  
حدث رياضي



throw  
يرمي



long jump  
الوثب الطويل



medal  
ميدالية



race  
سباق



measure  
يقيس

Help your child identify these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

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Look, listen and read.



Today, we're at the **track**. There's a big **sports event**. Lots of **athletes** from different schools are **competing**.

اليوم، نحن في ميدان السباق. هناك حدث رياضي كبير. يتنافس الكثير من اللاعبين الرياضيين من مدارس مختلفة.

Look! They are **wearing** red, blue, green and black.

انظروا! إنهم يرتدون اللون الأحمر والأزرق والأخضر والأسود.

There are **competitions** in running, jumping and **throwing**. I'm watching the **long jump**. I think the athlete wearing red will **win**.

يوجد مسابقات في رياضة الجري والقفز والرمي. أنا أشاهد رياضة الوثب الطويل، أعتقد أن اللاعب الذي يرتدي اللون الأحمر سيفوز.



## Read the following.

I'm at a sports event today with Mommy and my brother. Some athletes are running. The track is 800 meters around the field. The race is exciting- the athletes are running very quickly. I hope Waleed wins today!

There is a throwing competition, too. You have to throw the ball as far as you can. Three meters is a good distance for throwing the ball. Someone measures how far the athletes throw the ball. That athlete competed in a sports event and won. He can jump really high! Now, he is getting a medal!

أنا في حدث رياضي اليوم مع والدتي وأخي. بعض اللاعبين الرياضيين يمارسون رياضة الجري. مضمار السباق طوله 800 متر حول الملعب. السباق مثير - يجري اللاعبون الرياضيون بسرعة جدًا. أتمنى أن يفوز وليد اليوم! يوجد مسابقة رمي أيضًا. عليك أن ترمي الكرة بعيدًا بقدر ما تستطيع. ثلاثة أمتار مسافة جيدة لرمي الكرة. يقيس شخص إلى أي مدى رمي اللاعبون الكرة. تنافس ذلك اللاعب الرياضي في الحدث الرياضي وفاز. إنه يستطيع القفز عاليًا جدًا! الآن يحصل على ميدالية!



To ask someone about his favorite sports events:



What sports events do you like?

ما الأحداث الرياضية التي تحبها؟

I like jumping.

أنا أحب القفز.



I like throwing.

أنا أحب الرمي.



Help your child read and trace.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ ويتتبع النقاط.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term







# Activities

## 1 Look and complete.



ath\_et\_



t\_ck



m\_d\_l



thr\_\_



ju\_p



di\_tan\_e



r\_ce



f\_st



c\_m\_ete



w\_n



m\_asu\_e



sp\_rts

## 2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

d s c n  
e a i t



a r  
c e



c m p  
o e e t







### 3 Choose the correct word.

- 1 At sports events, some (athletes - races - medals) are running.
- 2 You have to (run - jump - throw) the ball as far as you can.
- 3 The athlete (competed - measured - threw) in a sports event and won.
- 4 Waleed wins today. He is getting a (medal - race - distance).
- 5 There is a big sports (event - distance - track) today.
- 6 He can jump (tall - high - big).
- 7 I'm watching the long (measure - athlete - jump).
- 8 Three meters is a good (distance - race - athlete).
- 9 I hope Waleed (jumps - throws - wins) the race.
- 10 (How - What - Who) sports events do you like?

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



4 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



athlete - running

2



getting - medal

5 Fill in the spaces with:

compete - measuring - distance - throw - win - jump

- 1 The race track is a ..... of 800 meters
- 2 Youssef can ..... the ball a long way
- 3 Salma wants to ..... the 100 meter race
- 4 Miss Mona is ..... how far you jumped
- 5 Ten athletes will ..... in the 200 meter race this afternoon.
- 6 Dalia can ..... really high.

6 Copy the following sentence.

There is a big sports event today.



## 6 Read the passage then answer the questions

Today, we're at the track. There's a big sports event. Lots of athletes from different schools are competing. Look! They are wearing red, blue, green and black. There are competitions in running, jumping and throwing. I'm watching the long jump. I think the athlete wearing red will win.

### A) Choose the correct answer.

- ① Today, we're at the (circus - track - zoo).
- ② I'm watching the (big - short - long) jump.

### B) Answer the following questions.

- ③ What are the athletes wearing?

- ④ Who do you think will win?

## 7 Complete the following dialogue with:

like - jumping - sports - throwing

Omar : What (1) ..... events do you (2) ..... ?

Tamer : I like (3) ..... . What about you?

Omar : I like (4) ..... . I can jump high.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

AJ-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

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## The Future Simple زمن المستقبل البسيط

### Form

Subject + **will** + inf. (مصدر الفعل)

e.g. Hana **will win** the competition.

e.g. She **'ll be** happy.



### Note:

'll = will

### Usage

To predict what will happen in the future.

يستخدم للتنبؤ بما سوف يحدث في المستقبل.

e.g. I **think** the event **will be** amazing.



### Keywords

tomorrow

غداً

next (Sunday .....)

(الأحد / .....) القادم

in the future

في المستقبل

I think .....

أعتقد

e.g. He **will go** to the park **tomorrow**.

e.g. **Next Friday** they **will run** for a competition.



## Negative

Subject + **will not (won't)** + inf. (مضارع الفعل)

e.g. It **won't** be easy to win today.

## (Yes / No) question

**Will** + subject + inf. (مضارع الفعل) ?

e.g. **Will** it be a good competition?

- Yes, it **will**.

- No, it **won't**.

## Wh- question

Question word + **will** + subject + inf. (مضارع الفعل) ?

e.g. **When will** the event **be**?

- It will be **tomorrow**.

## Choose the correct word.

- ① The winner will (**being - be - is**) happy.
- ② Our school will (**get - gets - getting**) a medal today.
- ③ It (**isn't - wasn't - won't**) be easy to win today.
- ④ Yes, they (**will - won't - will not**) win.
- ⑤ (**Is - Are - Will**) they be tired?

Help your child identify the future simple tense.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على زمن المستقبل البسيط.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



# Comparative & Superlative



## Comparative صيغة المقارنة

يُخدم عند المقارنة بين اثنين في صفة.

adj. صفة / adv. حال + er + than

high → higher than

fast → faster than

e.g. Ahmed is faster than Amir.



e.g. Dina is jumping higher than Lara.



## Superlative صيغة التفضيل

يُخدم عند المقارنة بين واحد ومجموعة في صفة.

the + adj. / adv. + est

high → the highest

fast → the fastest

e.g. Ahmed is the fastest boy.



e.g. Dina is jumping the highest.



## Note

### Irregular forms صفات غير منتظمة

far بعيد → farther than → the farthest



# How .....?

## How far .....?

كم المسافة ....؟

e.g. How far can he jump? - He can jump four meters.

## How high .....?

كم الارتفاع ....؟

e.g. How high can she jump? - She can jump one meter.

## How fast .....?

كم سرعة ....؟

e.g. How fast can he run?

- He can run 100 meters in 15 seconds.

## Choose the correct word.

- ① Youssef jumped (far - farther - farthest) than Ramy.
- ② Ramy jumped the (farther - farthest - far).
- ③ Reem ran faster (the - then - than) Mariam.
- ④ Talia ran (a - the - then) fastest.
- ⑤ Dina jumped (higher - highest - high) than Lara.
- ⑥ Was Adam (fast - faster - fastest) than Tarek?

Help your child ask and answer using (How...?).

ساعد طفلك أن يسأل ويجيب باستخدام (How .....?).

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term





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e.g. Ahmed is the fastest boy.



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# How .....?

## How far .....?

كم المسافة ....؟

e.g. How far can he jump? - He can jump **four meters**.

## How high .....?

كم الارتفاع ....؟

e.g. How high can she jump? - She can jump **one meter**.

## How fast .....?

كم سرعة ....؟

e.g. How fast can he run?

- He can run **100 meters in 15 seconds**.

## Choose the correct word.

- ① Youssef jumped (**far - farther - farthest**) than Ramy.
- ② Ramy jumped the (**farther - farthest - far**).
- ③ Reem ran faster (**the - then - than**) Mariam.
- ④ Talia ran (**a - the - then**) fastest.
- ⑤ Dina jumped (**higher - highest - high**) than Lara.
- ⑥ Was Adam (**fast - faster - fastest**) than Tarek?

Help your child ask and answer using (How...?).

ساعد طفلك أن يسأل ويجيب باستخدام (How .....?).

Al-Baheer - Connect Plus (3) / First Term





# Activities

## 1 Complete the following dialogue with:

jumping - do - How high - Who

Sara : What sports events (1) ..... you like?

Hanin : I like (2) .....

Sara : (3) ..... can you jump?

Hanin : I can jump one meter.

Sara : (4) ..... is the tallest one in your class?

Hanin : Amira is the tallest.

## 2 Choose the correct word.

- 1 Youssef jumped (high - highest - higher) than Dina.
- 2 I think the event will (being - be - is) good.
- 3 Ramy jumped the (far - farther - farthest).
- 4 Reem ran (faster - fast - fastest) than Amira.
- 5 (Will - Is - Are) they be tired?
- 6 Who is the (slow - slower - slowest)?
- 7 Was Amir (faster - fast - fastest) than Adam?
- 8 The winner (are - does - will be) happy.
- 9 Will they (win - wins - won) the race?
- 10 I think Omar (get - gets - will get) a medal.

Unit (1) - At the track

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



### 3 Read and match.

- |                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ① How far can he jump?     | a) Sherif will be the fastest. |
| ② Who will be the fastest? | b) be tired?                   |
| ③ I think the event        | c) He can jump four meters.    |
| ④ Will they                | d) will be amazing.            |

1- ( )

2- ( )

3- ( )

4- ( )

### 4 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

- ① fast - How - he - can - run - ?

- ② jumped - Dina - than - Lara - higher - .

- ③ they - Will - the race - win - ?

### 5 Read and complete with the correct form.

- ① She ..... (won't) be happy to win today.

- ② Will it be a good competition? - Yes, it ..... (won't).

- ③ It won't ..... (is) easy to win today.

- ④ Mohamed jumped ..... (high) than Ali.

- ⑤ Ahmed runs faster ..... (then) Hassan.

- ⑥ Mona jumped the ..... (higher).

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



Listen, point and say.

## At the competition في المسابقة



get fit

يصبح لائق بدنياً



record time

يسجل الوقت



try harder

يبدل جهداً أكبر



come second

يأتي في المركز الثاني



warm up

يقوم بالإحماء



support a friend

(يساند / يساعد) صديق

### Definitions

warm up

get your body ready to do exercise

يقوم بالإحماء

support a friend

help a friend

يساعد صديق (يساند صديق)

come second

be the next person to finish after the winner

يأتي في المركز الثاني

try harder

work hard to do better

يبدل جهداً أكبر



Look and read.

## Why is Nesma training?

Hello! My name's Nesma and I'm at the track with my friend, Sara. Sara is an athlete, so she does a lot of exercise. We come here three times a week. She comes with her parents once on the weekend, too.



لماذا تتدرب نسمة؟

مرحبًا! اسمي نسمة وأنا في ميدان السباق مع صديقتي سارة. وهي لاعبة رياضية. لذلك فهي تتدرب كثيرًا. نحن نأتي هنا ثلاث مرات أسبوعيًا. إنها تأتي مع والديها مرة في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع، أيضًا.

Sara is a runner, and she has a big competition next month. I think she'll win! I'm training with her to support her, and it helps me get fit. We warm up together and we have fun! I record her race times, too.

سارة عداءة ولديها مسابقة كبيرة الشهر القادم. أعتقد أنها سوف تفوز! أنا أتدرب معها لمساندتها، وهذا يساعدني أن أصبح لائقًا بدنيًا. نقوم بعملية الإحماء معًا ونستمتع! وأسجل أوقات سباقها. أيضًا.

Her best event is the 200-meter race. She's very fast! Sara was in a race last month, but she didn't win. She came second, so she wants to try harder.

She finished in 35 seconds. She wants to be faster next time.

الحدث الأفضل لها هو سباق الـ 200 متر. إنها سريعة جدًا! كانت سارة في سباق الشهر الماضي، ولكنها لم تفز. أتت في المركز الثاني، لذلك فهي تريد أن تبذل جهدًا أكبر. أنهت الجري في 35 ثانية. تريد أن تكون أسرع في المرة القادمة.

Sara always eats healthy food. We bring some fruit to the track to have a snack, and we drink lots of water.

سارة دائمًا تأكل طعامًا صحيًا. نحضر بعض الفاكهة إلى ميدان السباق لتتناول وجبة خفيفة ونشرب الكثير من الماء.

I like helping Sara because she's a really good friend to me. She always listens when I have a problem, or if I'm worried about something. So that's why I want to help her as much as I can!

أحب مساعدة سارة لأنها صديقة جيدة بالنسبة لي. ودائمًا تستمع لي عندما يكون لدي مشكلة، أو أشعر بقلق من شيء ما. ولهذا السبب أريد مساعدتها قدر استطاعتي!

Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term





Which sport do you think is easy?  
اي رياضة تعتقد انها سهلة؟

I think running.  
اعتقد انها الجري.

Do you enjoy running?  
هل تستمتع بالجري؟

Yes, I do.  
نعم.

How often do you do sports?  
كم مرة تمارس الرياضة؟

Three times a week.  
ثلاث مرات في الأسبوع.



## Language

### Conjunctions أدوات الربط

**and** و

To join similar ideas

نستخدم **and** للربط بين الأفكار المتشابهة

e.g. I like running **and** jumping.

**but** ولكن

To show contrast

نستخدم **but** لبيان التناقض بين شيئين

e.g. I like running **but** I'm not very fast.

Unit (1) - At the track

Help your child identify these conjunctions.

علم طفلك أن يتعرف على أدوات الربط.



**because**

بسبب

To show reason

تستخدم **because** لبيان السبب

e.g. It's hard to run today **because** it's hot

**so** لذلك

To show the result

تستخدم **so** لبيان النتيجة

e.g. He has a race next week, **so** he trains every day.

**or** أو

To give a choice in negative

تستخدم **or** للتخيير في حالة النفي

e.g. She **doesn't** like throwing **or** jumping.

### Choose the correct word.

- 1 I like running (and - because - but) jumping.
- 2 It's hard to run today (so - because - or) it's hot.
- 3 I like running (but - to - or) I'm not very fast.
- 4 Amir is a good runner, (because - to - so) I think he'll win the race.
- 5 He doesn't like throwing (but - so - or) running.
- 6 Omar ran in the race (but - or - and) he didn't win.
- 7 I like helping Adam (so - but - because) he is my friend.

Help your child identify these conjunctions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على أدوات الربط.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



## 1 Choose the correct word.

- 1 (Which - Who - Where) sport do you think is easy?
- 2 Mariam likes running (because - and - so) doing the high jump.
- 3 Wael came second this year, (so - and - but) he'll try harder.
- 4 How (far - high - often) do you do sports? - Three times a week.
- 5 She likes English (but - so - and) maths.
- 6 He doesn't play tennis (and - so - or) basketball.
- 7 I do sports (so - because - or) I want to keep fit.
- 8 Amir was fast (so - or - but) he came second.
- 9 She won the race, (but - or - so) she was happy.
- 10 She came second so she wants to (try - help - get) harder.

## 2 Read and match.

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 I think he'll win         | a) so she wants to try harder  |
| 2 I bring my friends snacks | b) but he didn't win.          |
| 3 Waleed ran in the race    | c) because he is a fast runner |
| 4 Hoda came second          | d) and some water.             |

## 3 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 often - you - How - do - sports - do - ?

.....

2 running - I - and - like - jumping - .

.....



#### 4 | Read the passage then answer the questions

Hi, I'm Fares and this is Tarek. Tarek is an athlete so he does a lot of exercise. He wants to compete in the school long jump competition. This is his best event and he wants to win a medal. He competed last year but he didn't win a medal. He didn't come first or second. He came third so he knows he has to try harder this year. He comes to the track three times a week. I go with him because I'm his friend. I warm up with him and measure the distances he jumps. He jumped his farthest distance this week so I think he will win the competition.

##### A) Choose the correct answer.

- ① Tarek is a/an (athlete - runner - teacher).
- ② Tarek came (first - second - third) in the competition.

##### B) Answer the following questions.

- ③ What does Tarek want to win?
- ④ How often does Tarek come to the track?

#### 5 | Look and write a sentence under each picture.



like - running



eating - healthy

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



Lesson  
(6)

# Values Reading and writing

Listen and say.



have fun  
يُفح



say sorry/apologize  
يُعتذر



listen  
يُستمع



support  
يُساند / يُدعم



tell secrets  
يُفشي الأسرار

**Good friend**

صديق جيد

**Bad friend**

صديق سي



make fun of  
يُسخر من



pressure

يُضغظ / يُلح (على شخص)



spread rumors

يُنشر شائعات



# My rules for being a good friend!

قواعدي لتكون صديقًا جيدًا (صالحًا)

## You shouldn't do



Never make fun of your friends! It isn't kind to laugh at people.

لا تسخر أبدًا من أصدقائك! ليس من اللطيف أن تضحك على الناس.

Never tell your friend's secrets to other people.

لا تخبر الآخرين أبدًا بأسرار صديقك.

Never spread rumors about your friends.

لا تنشر شائعات عن أصدقائك.

Never pressure your friend to do something he or she doesn't want to do.

لا تضغط أبدًا على صديقك لكي يفعل شيء هو أو هي لا يريد القيام به.

## You should do



Listen to your friend's ideas.

أن تستمع إلى أفكار صديقك.

Support your friend.

أن تشجع / تساند صديقك.

If you make your friend sad, it's good to apologize.

إذا جعلت صديقك حزينًا، من الجيد أن تعتذر.

Saying sorry is important.

أن تقول آسف شيء هام.

Have fun together!

استمتعوا معًا!

Help your child to be a good friend.

ساعد طفلك أن يكون صديقًا صالحًا.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



Scanned with OKEN Scanner



## Read and tick (✓) or (X).

One day, Tamer was sad when he came home from school. "What's the matter?" asked his mom. "Sherif asked me why I didn't want to do the swimming competition." I told him that I'm scared of water, but it was a secret. He told Adam and Wael, and now everyone knows. They are making fun of me." "That wasn't very kind of Sherif," said Tamer's mom. The next day, Tamer was a lot happier. "How was school today, Tamer?" his mom asked. "It was better!" said Tamer, smiling. "Sherif apologized for telling my secret. Adam and Wael said sorry for making fun of me. We're all friends again!"

ذات يوم، كان تامر حزينًا عندما عاد للمنزل من المدرسة. سألت والدته «ما الأمر؟» قال تامر «سألت شريف لماذا لا أريد أن أشارك في مسابقة السباحة.» أخبرته أنني أخاف من المياه ولكنه كان سرًا. قام شريف بإخبار آدم ووائل. والآن أصبح الجميع يعرف السر. إنهم يسخرون مني. قالت والدته تامر «أن هذا لم يكن تصرفًا لطيفًا جدًا من شريف.» في اليوم التالي كان تامر سعيدًا جدًا. سألت والدته «كيف كان يومك في المدرسة يا تامر؟» قال تامر مبتسمًا «كان أفضل!» قام شريف بالاعتذار عن إفشاء سري. اعتذر آدم ووائل لآثمهم سخروا مني. أصبحنا أصدقاء مجددًا!

- ① Sherif told Adam and Wael Tamer's secret. ( )
- ② They are making fun of Tamer. ( )
- ③ Tamer was a clever swimmer. ( )
- ④ Tamer's mom was happy about that problem. ( )





# Activities

## 1 | Read and match.

- 1 Never make fun
- 2 Never tell your
- 3 Support
- 4 Listen to your

- a) your friend.
- b) friend's ideas.
- c) of your friends.
- d) friend's secrets.

1- ( )

2- ( )

3- ( )

4- ( )

## 2 | Choose the correct word.

- 1 Never (tell - eat - listen) your friend's secrets to other people.
- 2 Listen (at - of - to) your friend's ideas.
- 3 (Support - Spread - Pressure) your friend.
- 4 It's good to (pressure - spread - apologize).
- 5 Have (fin - fan - fun) together.
- 6 If you make your friend sad, (say - tell - do) sorry.
- 7 Never (spread - listen - support) rumors about your friends
- 8 Never (have - tell - pressure) your friend to do something he doesn't want to do.

## 3 | Fill in the spaces with:

apologized - spread - Have - Support

- 1 ..... your friends.
- 2 Sherif ..... for telling my secrets.
- 3 ..... fun together!
- 4 Never ..... rumors about your friends.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



Lesson (6)

**4** || Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences

1 your - ideas - Listen - friend's - to - .

2 friend - Never - your - pressure - .

**5** || Read and tick (✓) the good behavior.

- 1 Spread rumors.
- 2 Apologize if you make your friend sad.
- 3 Never make fun of your friends.
- 4 Don't support your friends.
- 5 Have fun together.


**6** || Look and write a sentence under each picture.



Never - secrets



Listen - friend

**7** || Copy the following sentence.

Be a good friend.





## Phonics

Listen and repeat.

Soft (c) is followed by (e, i, y) to sound like /s/.

ينطق حرف (c) مثل /s/ إذا جاء بعده الحروف (e, i, y).

c  
/s/



race

سباق / يتسابق



distance

مسافة



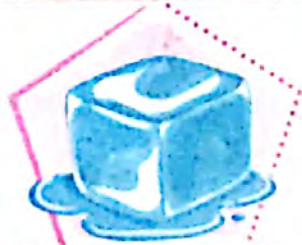
city

مدينة



citadel

القنعة



ice

لج



space

الفضاء



mice

فئران



policeman

رجل الشرطة



face

وجه



bicycle

دراجة



pencil

قلم رصاص



rice

أرز

Help your child identify the soft (c) that sounds like /s/.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على حرف (c) الذي ينطق /s/.



Hard "c" sounds like /k/.

ينطق حرف (c) مثل /k/ مع باقي الحروف.



carrot  
جزرة



camel  
جمل



cookie  
كعكة محلاة



camera  
كاميرا



plastic  
بلاستيك



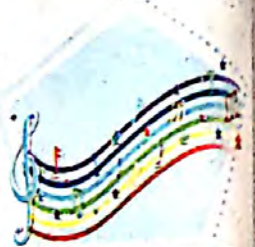
cake  
كعكة / تورتة



coffee  
قهوة



cold  
بارد



music  
موسيقى

Look and read.

We raced to the city on our bicycles.

We saw the citadel and ate ice cream!



Help your child identify the hard (c) that sounds like /k/.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على حرف (c) الذي ينطق /k/.



# Activities

1 | Look and complete.



ra\_\_



distan\_\_



\_\_ty



poli\_\_man



\_\_tadel



bi\_\_cle



pen\_\_l



pl\_\_sti\_\_



\_\_arr\_\_t



f\_\_c\_\_



i\_\_e



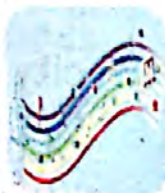
\_\_amel

2 | Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

a s p  
c e



u m s  
c i



o l  
d c



Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

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**3 || Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.**

1 the city - We - raced to - bicycles - on - our - .

2 saw - the - They - citadel - .

**4 || Look and write a sentence under each picture.**



ate - ice cream



saw - citadel

**5 || Listen then circle the word with the different (c) sound.**

- |             |           |            |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 camel     | - city    | - color    |
| 2 crocodile | - club    | - ice      |
| 3 space     | - cake    | - distance |
| 4 computer  | - clothes | - race     |

Unit (1) - At the track

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



# Lesson (9)

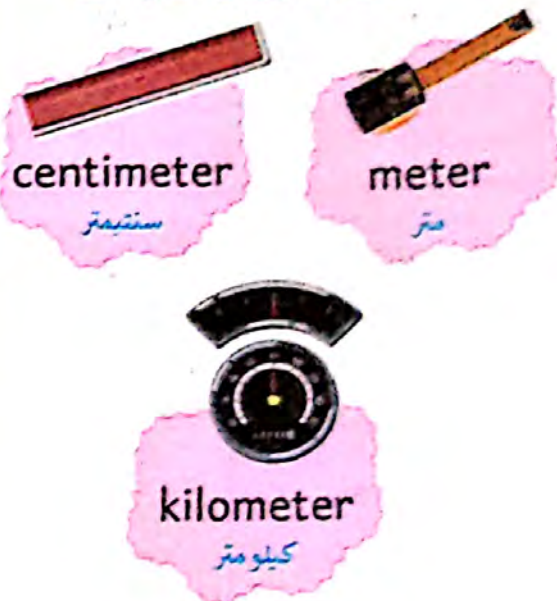
## CLIL: Math: Units of measurement

### Units of measurement

#### Time

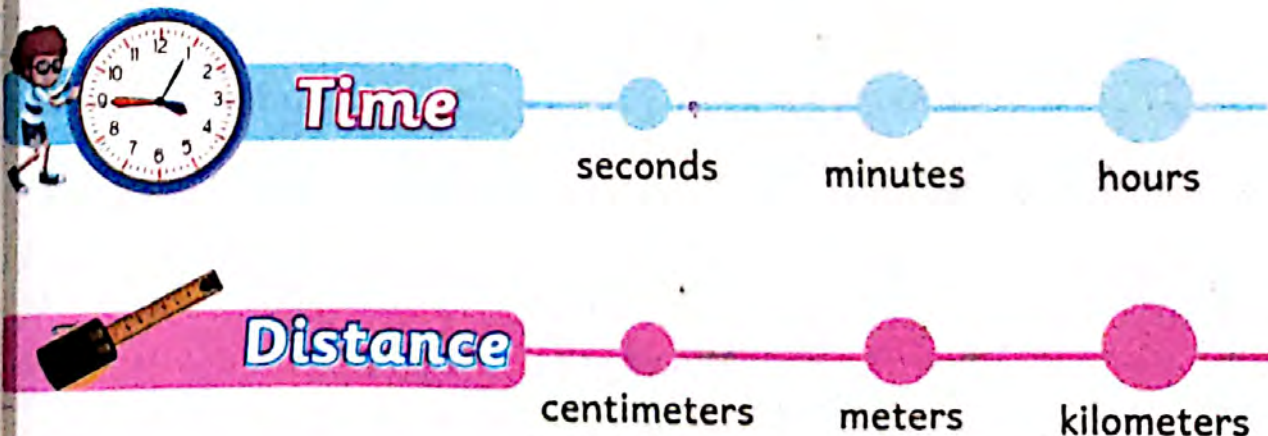


#### Distance



### Units of measurement from small to large

وحدات القياس من الأصغر إلى الأكبر



Help your child identify units of measurement for time and distance.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على وحدات القياس الخاصة بالوقت والمسافة.



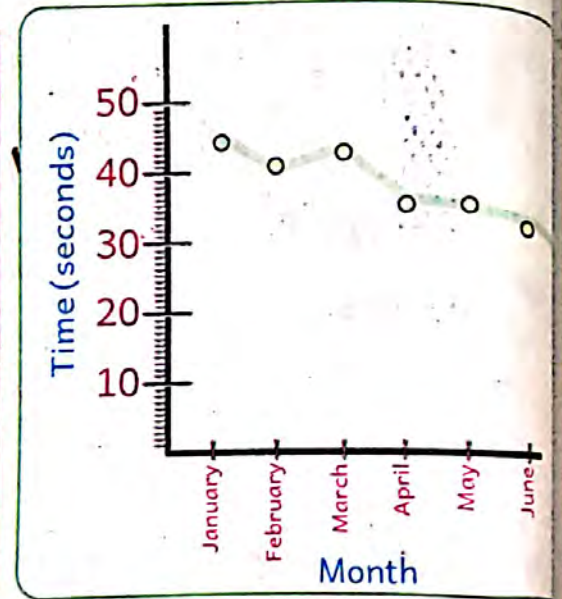
## Look at the line graph. Then choose.

Aya started training for a running competition in January. It's July now. Look at the graph of her fastest times each month.

بدأت آية التمرين لمسابقة الجري في شهر يناير. إنه شهر يوليو الآن. انظر إلى الرسم البياني لأسرع المرات لها في كل شهر.



Aya's fastest 200 - meter times	
Month	Time
January	45 seconds
February	41 seconds
March	43 seconds
April	36 seconds
May	35 seconds
June	33 seconds



- Does the graph measure time or distance?  
(time - distance)
- What was Aya's fastest time in January?  
(35 seconds - 45 seconds)
- What was her fastest time in June?  
(41 seconds - 33 seconds)
- Is Aya getting faster or slower?  
(slower - faster)
- What happens to the line on the graph?  
(decrease - increase)



Lesson  
(10)

# CLIL: Social Studies: World records



team  
فريق



famous  
مشهور



map  
خريطة



score  
يسجل هدف



goal  
مرمى / هدف



cyclist  
راكب دراجة



heart  
قلب



shape  
شكل



footballer  
لاعب كرة قدم

## Extra vocabulary

Egypt's national football team

set a world record

Africa Cup of Nations

GPS

challenge

direction

journey

break

season

منتخب مصر لكرة القدم

يسجل رقم قياسي

كأس الأمم الأفريقية

نظام المواقع العالمي

تحدي

اتجاه

رحلة

يكسر

فصل / موسم

Help your child identify these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

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Listen and read.

## World records

What is a world record?

It's something which is the fastest, biggest, oldest, or smallest in the world. People in many different countries like trying to make new world records all the time. Here are some famous Egyptian world records.

هو الرقم القياسي العالمي؟

شيء ما يكون الأسرع، الأكبر، الأقدم أو الأصغر في العالم. يحب الناس في العديد من البلدان المختلفة محاولة تسجيل أرقام جديدة عالمية طوال الوقت. فيما يلي بعض الأرقام القياسية المصرية المشهورة.

Did you know ...?

In 2017/2018, the Egyptian footballer Mohamed Salah set a world record when he played for the English team, Liverpool. He scored the highest number of goals in one season - 32 goals!



Egypt's national football team has a world record too. It is for winning the Africa Cup of Nations the most times. It won seven times, in 1957, 1959, 1986, 1998, 2006, 2008 and 2010!

نعلم ...؟

عام ٢٠١٧/٢٠١٨ سجل لاعب كرة القدم المصري محمد صلاح رقماً قياسياً عالمياً عندما لعب مع فريق ليفربول الإنجليزي.

بتسجيل أكبر عدد من الأهداف في موسم واحد - ٣٢ هدف!

لعب مصر لكرة القدم لديه رقم قياسي عالمي أيضاً. لفوزه بكأس الأمم الأفريقية

سبعة مرات. فاز سبع مرات في أعوام ١٩٥٧، ١٩٥٩، ١٩٨٦، ١٩٩٨،

٢٠٠٨، ٢٠١٠ و ٢٠١٢.





And in 2018, **cyclists** in Egypt made a new world record. They made the largest GPS drawing by bicycle! The **challenge** was to cycle 761 km around Egypt, and record the **direction** of the race. The cyclists started at the Great Pyramids of Giza, and it took three days to finish.

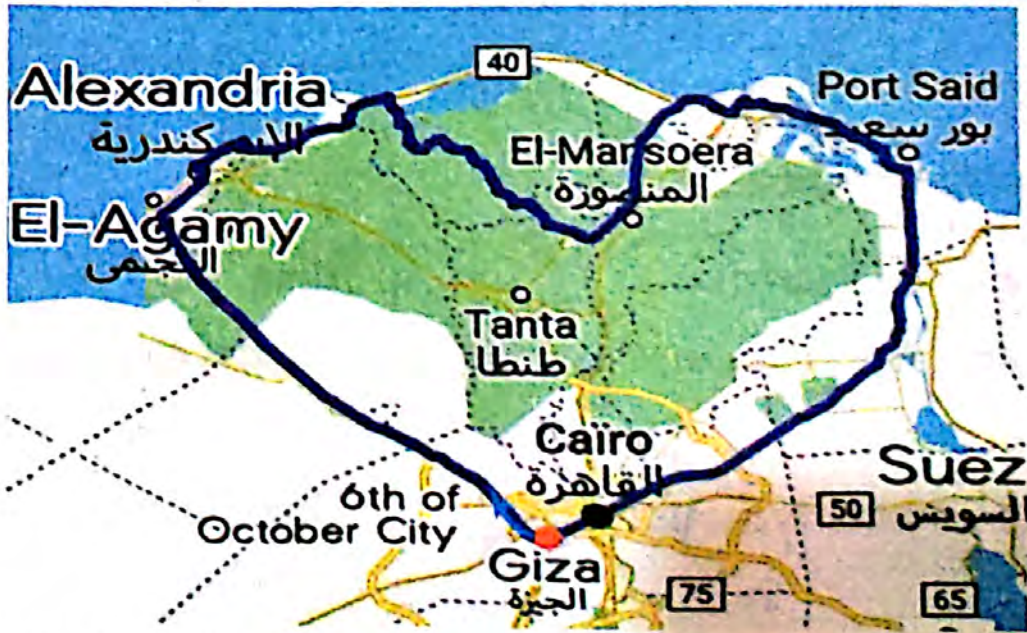
في عام ٢٠١٨، حقق راكبي الدراجات في مصر رقمًا قياسيًا عالميًا جديدًا. لقد صنعوا أكبر رسم على نظام تحديد المواقع بالدراجة! كان التحدي يتمثل في ركوب دراجة لمسافة ٧٦١ كم حول مصر وتسجيل اتجاه السباق. بدأ راكبي الدراجات من أهرامات الجيزة، واستغرق الأمر ثلاثة أيام للانتهاء منه.

The picture of their journey made the shape of a **heart** on the map! It was important because it made people think about how **important** it is to keep your heart healthy.

صنعت صورة رحلتهم شكل قلب على الخريطة! كان مهمًا لأنه جعل الناس يفكرون في مدى أهمية الحفاظ على صحة قلبك.

It isn't just Egyptian people who break world records. The Egyptian Mau is the fastest cat in the world. It can run up to 48 kilometers an hour!

ليس فقط المصريون هم الذين حطموا الرقم القياسي العالمي. القط المصري (ماو) هو أسرع قط في العالم. يمكن أن تصل سرعته إلى ٤٨ كيلومتر في الساعة!



Help your child listen and read.

ساعد طفلك أن يستمع و يقرأ.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term





# Activities

## 1 Choose the correct word.

- 1 Mohamed Salah (**set** - finished - scored) a world record in 2017/2018.
- 2 Mohamed Salah is a (**singer** - dentist - footballer).
- 3 A footballer scores many (**balls** - goals - feet).
- 4 A/An (**second** - centimeter - hour) is larger than a minute.
- 5 A (**meter** - centimeter - kilometer) is the smallest.
- 6 The Great Pyramids of Giza are (**short** - famous - small).
- 7 A minute is (**taller** - shorter - longer) than a second.
- 8 A centimeter is (**faster** - shorter - longer) than a meter.
- 9 We measure time in (**kilometers** - meters - hours).
- 10 We measure distance in (**meters** - minutes - seconds).

## 2 Read and match.

- |                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Mohamed Salah is a         | a) time.         |
| 2 A kilometer is longer      | b) distance.     |
| 3 A second is a unit for     | c) footballer.   |
| 4 A centimeter is a unit for | d) than a meter. |

1-( ) :

2-( )

3-( )

4-( )

Unit (1) - At the track

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.





### 3 || Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 Liverpool - Mohamed Salah - for - plays - .

2 longer - A minute - a second - is - than - .

3 set - He - world - a - record - .

### 4 || Read the passage then answer the questions.

What is a world record? It's something which is the fastest, biggest, oldest or smallest in the world. People in many different countries like trying to make new world records all the time. Here are some famous Egyptian world records. One of these is Mohamed Salah. In 2017/2018, the Egyptian footballer Mohamed Salah set a world record when he played for the English team Liverpool. He scored the highest number of goals in one season - 32 goals!

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Mohamed Salah plays for a/an (Egyptian - English - French) team.
- 2 In 2017/2018, Mohamed Salah scored (32 - 13 - 23) goals in one season.

#### B) Answer the following questions.

3 What is a world record?

4 In which sport did Mohamed Salah set a world record?

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



5 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



He - footballer



minute - longer - second

6 Complete the following dialogue with:

Who - Where - watch - going

Ali : (1) ..... are you going

Mazen : To the sports stadium.

Ali : Why are you (2) ..... there

Mazen : To (3) ..... the match

Ali : (4) ..... 's your favorite footballer

Mazen : Mohamed Salah.

7 Copy the following sentence.

The Great Pyramids are famous.





# Activities on Unit (1)

## 1 Complete the following dialogue with:

jumping - competitions - sports - Do

Maha : What (1) ..... events do you like?

Hoda : I like (2) .....

Maha : (3) ..... you always get medals?

Hoda : Yes, I always get medals in (4) .....

## 2 Look and complete.



dist\_n\_e



ath\_e\_e



m\_d\_l



c\_t\_del

## 3 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.



i t d  
e r



h t w  
o r



m j  
u p

Help your child deal with such questions.  
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



#### 4 Choose the correct word.

- 1 They are (making - doing - eating) fun of me.
- 2 Never spread (fun - rumors - races) about your friends.
- 3 Tarek is the slowest. He (isn't - won't - will) get a medal.
- 4 Dalia is (faster - the fastest - fast) runner. I think she will win the race.
- 5 Youssef is (taller - the tallest - tall) than Adam.

#### 5 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



children - track



Never - secrets

#### 6 Read and match.

- |                                  |                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Will it be a good competition? | a) jumping.             |
| 2 I like                         | b) because it's hot.    |
| 3 Never make                     | c) Yes, it will.        |
| 4 It's hard to run today         | d) fun of your friends. |
| 1-( )                            | 2-( )                   |
| 3-( )                            | 4-( )                   |



## 7 Read the passage then answer the questions.

One day, Tamer was sad when he came home from school. "What's the matter?" asked his mom. "Sherif asked me why I didn't want to do the swimming competition. I told him that I'm scared of water, but it was a secret. He told Adam and Wael. They are making fun of me." The next day, Tamer was a lot happier. "How was school today, Tamer?" his mom asked. "It was better!" said Tamer, smiling. "Sherif apologized for telling my secret."

### A) Choose the correct answer.

- ① Tamer was scared of (birds - water - animals).
- ② Sherif is Tamer's (father - brother - friend).

### B) Answer the following questions.

- ③ How was Tamer when he came home on the next day?

- ④ What was Sherif's mistake?

## 8 Copy the following sentence.

Support your friend.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

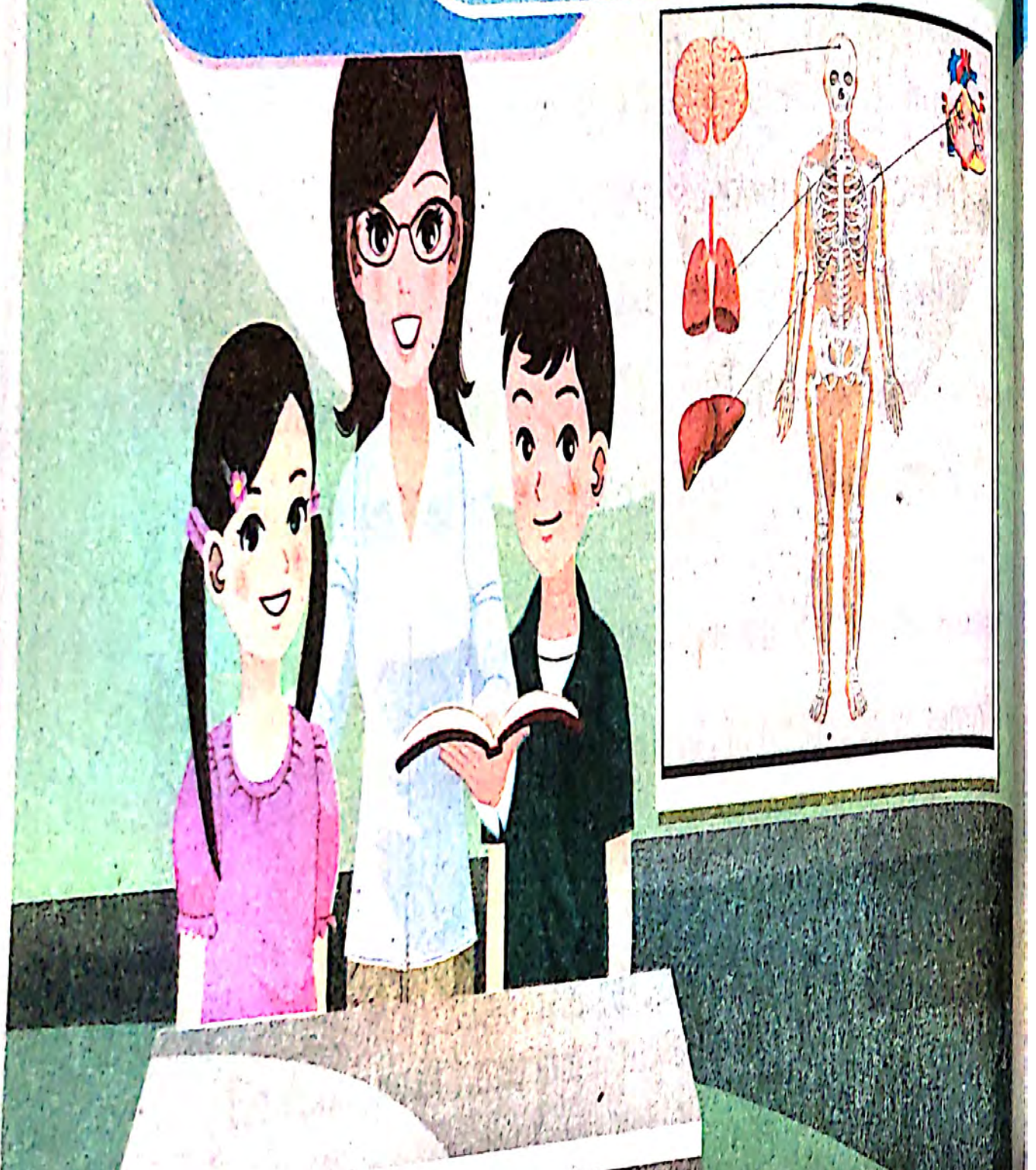
Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



Unit  
2

# Body matters

وظائف الجسم





**Lessons**  
(1 & 2)

# Vocabulary

## Listening and reading

Listen and say.



brain  
المخ



skull  
جمجمة



rib  
ضلع



Skeleton  
الهيكل العظمي



jaw  
الفك



bone  
عظمة



muscle  
عضلة



knee  
ركبة



elbow  
مرفق (كوع)



heart  
القلب



lungs  
الرئتان



veins  
الأوردة



arteries  
الشرايين

help your child identify these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.



## Definitions

**arteries**

These carry blood with oxygen in it away from the heart.

**veins**

These carry blood without a lot of oxygen in it to the heart.

**oxygen**

A gas which all living organisms need.

**blood**

A liquid that carries oxygen and nutrients around your body.

**blood vessels**

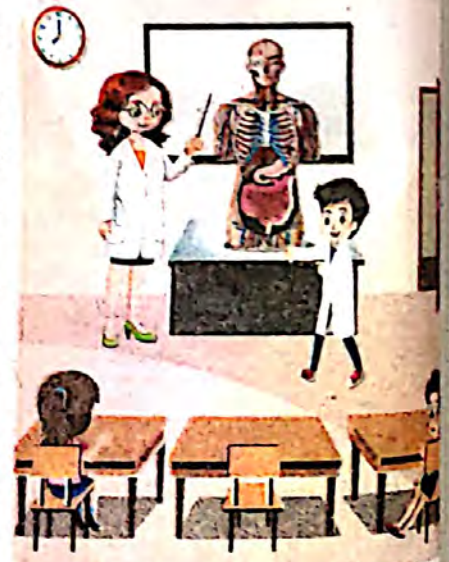
Tubes through which blood circulates in the body. (veins and arteries)

**nutrients**

We need these to help us grow.

## Look and read.

Today we're going to learn about the body. Miss Mona is going to tell us how the heart works. Did you know your heart beats about 70 times a minute? Your heart moves blood around your body. Our brain controls everything that happens in our body. Our skeleton helps us move and makes us strong. It's very interesting!



يوم سوف نتعلم عن الجسم. سوف نخبرنا الأستاذة منى كيف يعمل القلب. هل تعلم أن قلبك ينبض ٧٠ مرة في الدقيقة؟ ينقل قلبك الدم حول جسمك. يتحكم المخ في كل شيء يحدث في جسمنا. يساعدنا هيكلنا العظمي على الحركة جعلنا أقوىاء. هذا مثير جداً!



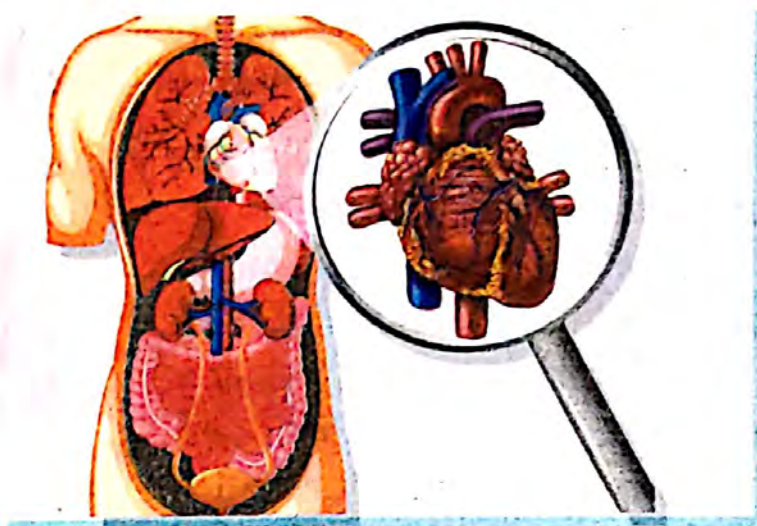
## Look and read.

The heart is very important because it moves blood around your body. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body.

القلب مهم جدًا لأنه ينقل الدم حول جسمك. يحمل الدم الأكسجين والعناصر الغذائية إلى جميع أجزاء الجسم.

Veins carry blood from the body to the heart. There isn't a lot of oxygen left in this blood because it was used in the body. That is why the blood looks darker.

تحمل الأوردة الدموية الدم من الجسم إلى القلب. لا يتبقى الكثير من الأكسجين في الدم لأنه تم استخدامه في الجسم. لذلك يبدو الدم داكن اللون (أغمق).



The heart pushes this blood to the lungs. In the lungs, oxygen is added to the blood. The oxygenated blood (now with oxygen in it) travels back to the heart and then the heart pumps it out to the rest of the body in the arteries. Veins and arteries are the major blood vessels that connect to the heart.

يدفع القلب الدم إلى الرئتين. في الرئتين، يضاف الأكسجين إلى الدم. يعود الدم المؤكسد (الذي يحتوي الآن على الأكسجين) إلى القلب ثم يضخه القلب إلى باقي الجسم في الشرايين. الأوردة والشرايين هي الأوعية الدموية الرئيسية التي تتصل بالقلب.

Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.

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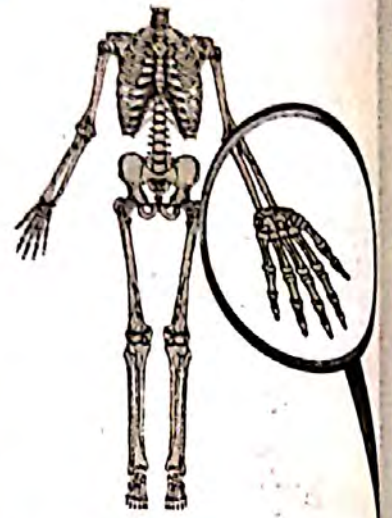


Look and read.

# Bones and muscles

Our **skeleton** is all the bones that keep us strong and help us move. We need **muscles** to move our **bones**. Muscles are attached to bones and they lift and turn bones so we can walk, run, dance - anything!

هيكنا العظمى هو كل العظام التي تبقينا أقوىاء وتساعدنا على الحركة. نحتاج إلى العضلات لنحرك عظامنا. العضلات متصلة بالعظام وتجعلها ترتفع وتلف لذلك نتمكن من المشي والجري والرقص وكل شيء!



When we kick a ball, muscles make the bones in our leg and **knee** move.

Muscles in our arms and **elbows** move when you play tennis. We use muscles when we chew food, to move the **jaw bone** up and down. Bones are hard, and they protect our soft organs. Our **brain**, **heart** and **lungs** are important organs that need to be safe.

عندما نركل الكرة، تجعل العضلات العظام في الساق والركبة تتحرك. تتحرك العضلات في أذرعنا وفي المرفقين عندما نلعب التنس. نحن نستخدم العضلات عند مضغ الطعام لتحريك عظمة الفك لأعلى ولأسفل. العظام صلبة وتحمي أعضائنا الرخوة. مخنا وقلبنا وورثتنا أعضاء مهمة يجب أن تكون آمنة.



- 1- There are **206 bones** in a **skeleton**.
- 2- **Muscles** are **soft**.
- 3- **Bones** are **hard**.
- 4- Our **skull** protects our **brain**.
- 5- Our **ribs** protect our **heart**.

٢٠٦ عظمة في الهيكل العظمي.  
عضلات رخوة.  
عظام صلبة.  
الجمجمة مخنا.  
الضلوع قلبنا.





# Activities

## 1 Look and complete.



h\_a\_t



sk\_let\_n



b\_n\_



m\_sc\_e



sk\_l\_



l\_n\_s



ar\_er\_es



br\_\_n

## 2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

k s l  
u l



s g l  
u n



b l e  
o w



d b o  
o l



w j  
a



k e  
n e



Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



## 3 Choose the correct word.

- 1 Our (heart - skull - brain) beats about 70 times a minute.
- 2 Our (skull - brain - elbow) controls everything that happens in our body.
- 3 Our (jaw - lungs - skeleton) helps us move and makes us strong.
- 4 The heart moves (blood - water - milk) around your body.
- 5 Blood carries (veins - oxygen - ice) to all parts of the body.
- 6 (Veins - Lungs - Muscles) carry blood from the body to the heart.
- 7 In the (skull - lungs - heart), oxygen is added to the blood.
- 8 Veins and arteries are blood (muscles - vessels - nutrients).
- 9 We need (lungs - eyes - muscles) to move our bones.
- 10 Bones are (soft - hard - easy) and they protect our soft organs.
- 11 Blood is a (gas - liquid - solid).
- 12 Oxygen is a (gas - liquid - solid).
- 13 Veins carry blood (to - with - without) oxygen to the heart.
- 14 Our (ribs - lungs - jaws) protect our heart.
- 15 Our (knee - elbow - jaw) is a bone in our face.
- 16 There are 206 bones in a (skeleton - jaw - skull).
- 17 (Arteries - Veins - Lungs) carry blood with oxygen.
- 18 We use (knees - muscles - heart) when we chew food.
- 19 Muscles are (hard - safe - soft).
- 20 Muscles are attached to the (bones - lungs - heart).

## 4 Read and match.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1 oxygen             | a) are the major blood vessels.             |
| 2 nutrients          | b) a gas which all living organisms need    |
| 3 Veins              | c) We need these to help us grow.           |
| 4 Veins and arteries | d) carry blood without oxygen to the heart. |



**5** | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

① skeleton - us - Our - move - helps - .

② important - is - The heart - very - .

**6** | Read the passage then answer the questions.

The heart is very important because it moves blood around your body . Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body . Veins carry blood from the body to the heart. There isn't a lot of oxygen left in this blood because it was used in the body. That is why the blood looks darker. The heart pushes this blood to the lungs. In the lungs, oxygen is added to the blood.

**A) Choose the correct answer.**

① (Nutrients - Veins - Lungs) carry blood from the body to the heart.

② In the lungs, (oxygen - air - water) is added to the blood.

**B) Answer the following questions.**

③ Why is the heart very important?

④ What carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body?



# 7 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



heart - important



Bones - hard

# 8 Fill in the spaces with:

Arteries - Blood - blood vessels - nutrients - Veins

- 1 ..... carry blood from the body to the heart
- 2 ..... carries oxygen and nutrients around your body
- 3 We need ..... to help our bodies grow
- 4 ..... carry blood away from the heart to the body
- 5 Veins and arteries are types of .....

# 9 Complete the following dialogue with:

What - reading - morning - skeleton

Omar : Good morning, Hana.

Hana : Good (1) ....., Omar

Omar : (2) ..... are you doing

Hana : I'm (3) ..... a book

Omar : What is it about?

Hana : It's about the (4) .....



Lesson  
(3)

# Language use

Listen and say.



rock  
صخرة



sunglasses  
نظارة شمس



helmet  
خوذة



wear  
يرتدي



knee pads  
(حافضة / واقي) للركبة



mountains  
جبال

Help your child identify these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

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# Future with "going to" زمن المستقبل باستخدام

## Usage

We use **"be going to"** to talk about things we intend to do.

نستخدم **be going to** عند الحديث عن الأشياء التي ننوي فعلها.

## Form

I

+ am

He / She / It / Singular noun + is + going to + inf..

We / You / They / Plural noun + are

e.g. I am going to wear a helmet.



e.g. She is going to go to bed early.



e.g. We are going to drink water.



## Keywords

tomorrow غدا today

tonight الليلة

after (school,...) بعد (المدرسة...)

اليوم

this (evening,...) هذا (المساء...)

e.g. He is going to ride a horse tomorrow.



Unit (2) - Body matters

Help your child identify the future with "going to".  
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على المستقبل باستخدام "going to".



## Negative

**am not** +

**is not / isn't** + **going to + inf. ...**

**are not / aren't** +

e.g. He **isn't** going to wear pads.

e.g. I **am not** going to wear sunglasses.

## (Yes / No) question

**Is** + **he / she / it / singular noun** + **going to + inf. ...?**

**Are** + **we / you / they / plural noun**

- Is she going to wear a helmet?

😊 - Yes, she is.



- Are they going to go to bed?

😭 - No, they aren't.



## Wh-question

**What** + **is** + **he / she / it / singular noun** + **going to + inf. ?**  
**are** + **we / you / they / plural noun**

e.g. **What are** you going to do today?

I **am** going to go to the park after school.



Help your child identify the future with "going to".  
 ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على المستقبل باستخدام "going to".



## Look and read.

He is going to wear a helmet when he rides a horse.

سوف يرتدي خوذة عندما يركب حصان.



She is going to wear pads to protect her elbows.

سوف ترتدي وسادات واقية لتحمي مرفقيها.



I am going to wear sunglasses to protect my eyes from the sun.

سوف ارتدي نظارات شمسية لأحمي عيني من الشمس.



We are going to drink water after we go running.

سوف نشرب ماء بعد ذهابنا للجري.



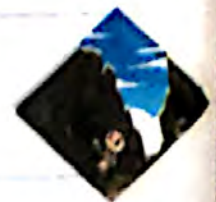
She is going to go to bed early!

سوف تذهب مبكراً للنوم!



He's going to climb a rock.

سوف يتسلق صخرة.



Choose the correct word.

- ① He's going to wear a helmet (tomorrow - yesterday - always).
- ② I am (go - goes - going) to wear sunglasses to protect my eyes.
- ③ We are going to (drink - drinks - drinking) water after we go running.
- ④ She (am - is - are) going to go to bed early.
- ⑤ (We - I - She) is going to wear pads to protect her elbows.
- ⑥ (Am - Is - Are) they going to climb the mountain?





# Activities

① Complete the following dialogue with:

time - ride - park - play

Hany : Where are you going, Hana?

Hana : To the (1) .....

Hany : Are you going to (2) ..... a horse?

Hana : No, I'm going to (3) ..... tennis.

Hany : Have a nice (4) ..... !

Hana : Thank you.

② Choose the correct word.

① (Are - Is - Am) they going to drink water?

② I ('m - 's - 're) going to go to the park.

③ I'm going to (wears - wearing - wear) a helmet.

④ I'm (go - going - goes) to have chicken and rice for dinner.

⑤ Is (he - you - we) going to climb the mountain?

⑥ Are they going (too - two - to) go to the park?

⑦ We are going to (drinks - drinking - drink) water.

⑧ No, he (hasn't - doesn't - isn't) going to wear pads.

⑨ (Yes - Don't - Not), she is going to wear sunglasses.

⑩ He's going to climb a rock (yesterday - last week - tomorrow).

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

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### 3 || Read and complete with the correct form.

- 1 I am going to ..... (wears) a dress.
- 2 I ..... (are) going to go to the library.
- 3 Ali is ..... (go) to wear pads.
- 4 No, we ..... (is) going to go to the zoo.

### 4 || Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 to - going - I'm - a helmet - wear - .

.....

2 she - to - Is - going - pads - wear - ?

.....

3 the park - He - going to - isn't - go to - .

.....

### 5 || Read and complete.

- 1 It's a school day. Is she going to go to bed early?  
.....
- 2 He's going to go swimming. Is he going to wear a helmet?  
.....
- 3 He's going to go the library. Is he going to wear pads?  
.....

### 6 || Copy the following sentence.

I'm going to drink water.

.....

.....

.....



**Lessons**  
(4 & 5)

# Life skills and values

## Listening and writing



watch TV

يشاهد التلفاز



eat breakfast

يتناول الإفطار



drink water

يشرب الماء



skip breakfast

يفوت وجبة الإفطار



sleep

ينام



# Life skills

## مهارات حياتية



stay up late

يسهر لوقت متأخر



play outside

يلعب بالخارج



play video games

يلعب ألعاب الفيديو



running

الجري



cycling

ركوب الدراجات



eat fruit

تتناول الفاكهة

Help your child to be healthy.

ساعد طفلك أن يكون بصحة جيدة.

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# How healthy are you?

هل سبق وأن تخطيت وجبة الإفطار؟

لا، أنا دائماً أتناول وجبة الإفطار. إنها وجبتي المفضلة.

ما مقدار النوم الذي تحصلين عليه كل ليلة؟

أنام تسع أو عشر ساعات كل ليلة.

### هل تلعبون بالخارج كل يوم؟

نعم، نحب أن نكون بالخارج.

### كم مرة تشرب ماء؟

اشرب حوالی ستہ اکواب یومیاً.



Look and read.

## Which is healthier?



Drinking water is **healthier**  
than drinking cola.



Eating vegetables is **healthier**  
than eating fries.



Running is **healthier**  
than playing video games.



Cycling is **healthier**  
than watching TV.

## Definitions

be calm	كن هادئاً	relaxed, not angry	مسترخي / غير غاضب
be positive	كن إيجابياً	try not to worry when facing a problem	يحاول ألا يقلق عند مواجهة مشكلة ما
stay up late	يسهر لوقت متأخر	not going to bed at the right time	لا ينام في الوقت المناسب
have an argument	يجادل	be cross with someone because you don't agree	تكون غاضباً من شخص ما لأنك لا تتفق معه
be in a good mood	في حالة مزاجية جيدة	feeling happy and having fun	يشعر بالسعادة ويستمتع
skip breakfast	يفوت وجبة الإفطار	not to eat breakfast in the morning	لا يأكل وجبة الإفطار في الصباح

Help your child learn how to stay healthy.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم كيف يبقى بصحة جيدة.



Read and tick (✓) or cross (×) the boxes.

## Making healthy choices



**Laila:** I sometimes stay up late on a school night because I like watching TV and playing video games. In the morning, I feel tired and cross!

ليلي: أحياناً أبقى مستيقظة لوقت متأخر ليلة المدرسة لأنني أحب مشاهدة التلفزيون ولعب ألعاب الفيديو. في الصباح أشعر بالتعب والغضب.



**Adam:** When I find things difficult at school, or I have arguments with my friends, I try to stay positive. I like taking a walk outside because it helps me feel happy and calm.

آدم: عندما أجد الأمور صعبة في المدرسة، أو يكون هناك نقاش مع أصدقائي، أحاول أن أبقى إيجابياً. أحب التنزه في الخارج، لأنه يساعدني على الشعور بالسعادة والهدوء.



**Dareen:** I do exercise every day - I play football or go swimming. I like cycling too. I'm always in a good mood after I do exercise.

دارين: أنا أتدرب كل يوم. العب كرة القدم أو اذهب للسباحة. أنا أحب ركوب الدراجة أيضاً. أنا دائماً أكون في حالة مزاجية جيدة بعد التدريب.





**Zain:** I like fruit, but I eat a lot of sweet snacks too. Sometimes I feel tired, so I have candy and snacks. My mom says I don't get enough nutrients.

**زين:** أنا أحب الفاكهة، لكنني أتناول الكثير من الوجبات الخفيفة الحلوة أيضًا. أحيانًا أشعر بالتعب، لذا أتناول الحلوى والوجبات الخفيفة. تقول أمي أنني لا أحصل على ما يكفي من العناصر الغذائية.



**Malak:** I like school, but I sometimes worry because I have arguments with my friends. Then I feel angry and sad. I don't tell anyone. I play video games and try to forget about it.

**ملك:** أنا أحب المدرسة ولكن أحيانًا أشعر بالقلق لأنني ادخل في جدال مع أصدقائي. ثم أشعر بالغضب والحزن. أنا لا أخبر أي أحد. العب ألعاب الفيديو وأحاول أن أنسى ذلك.

**What can they change? Write your ideas.**

Name	Idea
Laila	
Zain	
Malak	

Help your child make healthy choices.

ساعد طفلك أن يتخذ الاختيارات الصحية.

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# Activities

1 Look and complete.



sl\_\_p



e\_t br\_akf\_st



c\_cl\_ng



v\_deo g\_mes



r\_nn\_ng



w\_tch T\_



dr\_nk wa\_er



\_at fr\_it

2 Look and tick (✓) the healthy choices.





### 3 || Choose the correct word.

- ① Do you ever (watch - skip - drink) breakfast?
- ② I sometimes (worry - stay - say) up late.
- ③ I prefer (trying - eating - watching) TV or playing video games.
- ④ I (make - do - have) exercise every day.
- ⑤ She is going to (sleep - watch - stay) early.

### 4 || Read and match.

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| ① have an argument  | a) relaxed, not angry                            |
| ② stay up late      | b) feeling happy and having fun                  |
| ③ be in a good mood | c) be cross with someone because you don't agree |
| ④ be positive       | d) not going to bed at the right time            |
| ⑤ be calm           | e) try not to worry when facing a problem        |
- 1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )      5- ( )

### 5 || Look and write a sentence under each picture.



exercise - every day



feel - tired

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



# 6 || Fill in the spaces with:

skip breakfast - be positive - calm - an argument - stay up late

- 1 When I feel worried, I try to ..... and think of nice things.
- 2 I don't ..... because the next day I feel tired and angry.
- 3 I feel unhappy when I have ..... with my friends.
- 4 I get hungry and tired if I .....
- 5 Wael doesn't shout when things go wrong. He is .....

# 7 || Unscramble the following words to make correct sentence

- 1 you - skip - Do - ever - breakfast - ?  
.....
- 2 do - drink - often - How - water - you - ?  
.....
- 3 watching - Fares - sports - likes - .  
.....
- 4 never - skip - I - break fast - .  
.....

# 8 || Copy the following sentence.

I never skip breakfast.

.....

.....

.....



# Lessons (6 & 7)

## Learn Sounds With Busy Bee! Reading

### Phonics

Listen and repeat.

Long

oo / u: /



mood  
حالة مزاجية



food  
طعام



root  
جذر



tool  
أداة



room  
حجرة

Short

oo / ʊ /



book  
كتاب



cook  
يطهو / يطبخ



wood  
خشب



good  
جيد



foot  
قدم

### Look and read.

Healthy food puts Fares in a good mood.



I'm in my room. I've got a book about the moon.



**Listen. Underline the long (oo) sound. Circle the short (oo) sound.**

① He's in a bad mood because he hurt his foot with a big book!



② Let's cook some food. We'll eat in the kitchen, not in the living room.



Help your child recognize and produce the oo sounds.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على صوت oo وينطقه.

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## Vocabulary

organ

عضو

protect

brain

المخ

layer

lungs

الرئتان

attach

dirt

قاذورات

sunburn

germs

جراثيم

damage

جسمي

طبقة

يربط

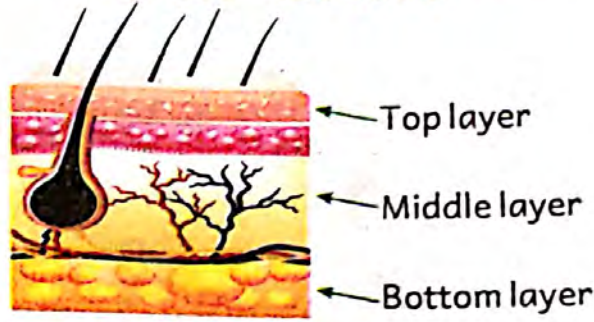
حروق الشمس

يُتلف / يفسد



Look and read.

## Our skin



Our skin is the largest organ in our body, and it's very important. It protects us from the sun, as well as from dirt and germs. It keeps you cool in hot weather, and warm in cold weather! We need to look after our skin to keep it healthy. Our skin has got lots of layers.

جلدنا هو العضو الأكبر في جسدنا، وهو مهم للغاية. يحمينا من الشمس وأيضاً يحمينا من القاذورات والجراثيم. إنه يحافظ على برودة جسمك في الطقس الحار وعلى دفئك في الطقس البارد! نحن بحاجة إلى أن نعتني ببشرتنا لتبقى صحية. جلدنا له العديد من الطبقات.

## 1) Top layer



This is strong. Water can't get through it!

الطبقة العليا: هذه طبقة قوية، لا يمكن للماء أن يمر عبرها.

## 2) Middle layer



We can feel hot and cold things here. This has got blood vessels.

الطبقة الوسطى: يمكننا الشعور بالحرارة والبرودة هنا. هذه الطبقة بها الأوعية الدموية.

## 3) Bottom layer



This attaches your skin to your bones and muscles.

الطبقة السفلى: تربط جلدك بعظامك وعضلاتك.

The sun can damage our skin. We can get sunburn.

It's important to wear sunscreen to protect our skin.

Do you wear sunscreen?



يمكن للشمس أن تلحق الضرر ببشرتنا. يمكن أن نصاب بحروق الشمس. من المهم وضع كريم واقي من أشعة الشمس لحماية بشرتنا. هل تضع كريم واقي من أشعة الشمس؟

Help your child listen and read about skin layers.

ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ عن طبقات الجلد.

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# Activities

## 1 Look and complete.



f \_ \_ d



c \_ \_ k



w \_ \_ d



r \_ \_ m

## 2 Look and complete with:

food - book - mood

1 He reads a ..... about the moon.



2 She eats healthy .....



3 She is in a bad .....



## 3 Choose the correct word.

- 1 The top (food - layer - moon) of the skin is strong.
- 2 We can (feel - get - keep) hot and cold things through the middle layer of the skin.
- 3 The sun can (attach - keep - damage) our skin.
- 4 It's important to wear (sunglasses - sunscreen - sunburn) to protect our skin.
- 5 Our skin keeps us (fat - cool - hot) in hot weather.
- 6 We have got (blood vessels - water - lungs) in the middle layer of skin.
- 7 We can get (sunscreen - sunburn - layer) from the sun.



#### 4 || Read and match.

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Our skin is                  | a) Yes, I do.                     |
| 2 Water can't get through      | b) has got blood vessels.         |
| 3 Do you wear sunscreen?       | c) the largest organ in our body. |
| 4 The middle layer of the skin | d) the top layer of the skin.     |
- 1-( )                      2-( )                      3-( )                      4-( )

#### 5 || Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

- 1 got - about - I've - the moon - a book - .  
.....
- 2 some - Let's - food - cook - .  
.....
- 3 get - can - from - We - the sun - sunburn - .  
.....

#### 6 || Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1



wear - sunscreen

2



healthy - food



## 7 || Read the passage then answer the questions.

Our skin is the largest organ in our body , and it's very important. It protects us from the sun, as well as from dirt and germs. It keeps you cool in hot weather, and warm in cold weather. We need to look after our skin to keep it healthy.

### A) Choose the correct answer.

- ① Your skin keeps you (cold - hot - cool) in hot weather.
- ② We need to (damage - look after - attach) our skin.

### B) Answer the following questions.

- ③ What is the largest organ in our body?

- ④ What does our skin protect us from?

## 8 || Fill in the spaces with:

Water - attaches - important - layers

- ① Our skin has got lots of .....
- ② It's ..... to wear sunscreen.
- ③ ..... can't get through our top layer of skin.
- ④ The bottom layer ..... your skin to your bones and muscles.



# Lessons (8 & 9)

## CLIL: Science: Digestion

Listen and say.



### Vocabulary

break down	يحلل	chew	يمضغ	saliva	اللعاب
stomach acid	حمض المعدة	swallow	يبتلع	absorb	يمتص
get rid of	يتخلص من				

Help your child identify these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

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Look and read.

# Digestion

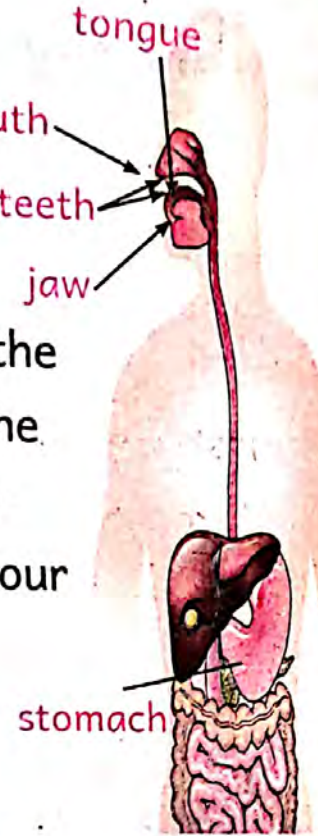
عملية الهضم

We know it's important to eat healthy food.  
But do you know what happens to food after you eat it?

نحن نعلم أنه من المهم تناول الطعام الصحي. ولكن هل تعرف ماذا يحدث للطعام بعد أن نأكله؟

When we **swallow** food, it goes to our **stomach**. We get energy and **nutrients** from the food we eat. But our bodies have to change the food so it can use it. It has to **break down** the food before it can absorb it. We chew food in our mouths, using our teeth, tongue and jaw.

عندما نبتلع الطعام، يذهب للمعدة. نحصل على الطاقة والعناصر الغذائية من الطعام الذي نأكله. ولكن أجسامنا يجب أن تغير الطعام حتى تتمكن من استخدامه. يجب أن يحلل جسمنا الطعام قبل أن يتمكن من إمتصاصه. نمضغ الطعام في أفواهنا، مستخدمين أسناننا، ولساننا وفكنا.



We need **saliva** to help us do this. This is a liquid made in our mouth. Then we swallow the food. **Muscles** help to push it down to our stomach. When the food is in our stomach, another special liquid called "**stomach acid**" breaks down the food. This is called digestion.

نحتاج اللعاب لمساعدتنا في فعل ذلك. اللعاب سائل يتكون في أفواهنا. ثم نبتلع الطعام. تساعد العضلات في دفع الطعام لأسفل إلى معدتنا. عندما يصبح الطعام في معدتنا، هناك سائل آخر خاص يسمى «حمض المعدة» يعمل على تحليل الطعام. هذه العملية تسمى «الهضم».

Now the body can **absorb** the nutrients it needs from the food, and get rid of the things it doesn't need.

والآن يستطيع الجسم امتصاص العناصر الغذائية التي يحتاجها من الطعام ويتخلص من الأشياء التي لا يحتاجها.





# Activities

## 1 || Look and complete.



st\_m\_ch



to\_gue



t\_e\_h



m\_u\_h

## 2 || Choose the correct word.

- 1 First, we put food in our (stomach - mouth - teeth).
- 2 We make food smaller with our (saliva - tongue - teeth).
- 3 We (swallow - chew - absorb) food with our teeth.
- 4 We have a liquid called (tongue - stomach - saliva) in our mouth to help us chew food.
- 5 When our food is smaller, we can (swallow - absorb - chew) it.
- 6 When we eat, food goes to our (teeth - stomach - feet).
- 7 In the stomach, our body breaks (up - out - down) the food.
- 8 The body can (drink - swallow - absorb) the nutrients we need.

## 3 || Read and match.

- |                                 |                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 We make food smaller with our | a) down the food.  |
| 2 We have a liquid in our mouth | b) to the stomach. |
| 3 Stomach acid breaks           | c) teeth.          |
| 4 When we swallow food, it goes | d) called saliva.  |

1-( )

2-( )

3-( )

4-( )

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



Unit (2)

4 || Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 chew - with - We - food - teeth - our - .

2 healthy - important - It's - eat - food - to - .

3 energy - the - We - get - from - food - .

5 || Look and write a sentence under each picture.



saliva - chew



chew - food





# Activities on Unit (2)

## 1 Look and complete.



h\_a\_t



sk\_le\_on



l\_n\_s



m\_sc\_e

## 2 Complete the following dialogue with:

skull - ride - going - wear

Hana : What are you (1)..... to do?

Hany : I'm going to (2)..... my bike.

Hana : Are you going to (3)..... a helmet?

Hany : Yes. It protects my (4).....

## 3 Choose the correct word.

1 (Am - Is - Are) he going to ride a horse?

2 Our (teeth - lungs - skeleton) is all the bones that keep us strong.

3 I'm going to (wear - wears - wearing) a helmet.

4 Our (mouth - skin - heart) has got lots of layers.

5 We are (go - goes - going) to have chicken for lunch.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

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#### 4 Read and complete with the correct form.

- 1 ..... (Are) he going to play football
- 2 They ..... (is) going to go to the zoo
- 3 Is she going to go swimming? - No, she ..... (is)
- 4 I ..... (is) not going to go to school today

#### 5 Read and match.

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 oxygen        | a) not going to bed at the right time    |
| 2 blood vessels | b) a gas which all living organisms need |
| 3 be calm       | c) veins and arteries                    |
| 4 stay up late  | d) relaxed, not angry                    |
- 1-( )      2-( )      3-( )      4-( )

#### 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



going - a horse



heart - important



**7 Read the passage then answer the questions.**

We know it's important to eat healthy food. When we swallow food, it goes to our stomach. We get energy and nutrients from the food we eat. But our bodies have to change the food so it can use it. It has to break down the food before it can absorb it. We chew food in our mouths, using our teeth, tongue and jaw. We need saliva to help us do this. This is a liquid made in our mouth. Then we swallow the food. Muscles help to push it down to our stomach.

**A) Choose the correct answer.**

- ① It's important to eat (bad - unhealthy - healthy) food.
- ② We chew food in our (mouths - saliva - stomach).

**B) Answer the following questions.**

- ③ Where does food go when we swallow it?

- ④ What do we get from the food we eat?

**8 Copy the following sentence.**

I eat breakfast every day.



# Unit (3)

## What's on your plate ماذا يوجد في طبقك؟



### Scope and Sequence:

Vocabulary	المفردات المفيدة	A healthy diet plans: carbohydrate, dairy, fat, fiber, minerals, protein, sugar, vitamins, food packaging, calories, enough, percent, serving, sodium, too much
Language	اللغة	- You should eat a healthy lunch every day. - You shouldn't eat cookies every day.
Reading	القراءة	- A leaflet about water; a text about preserving food; a text about sugar
Phonics	الصوتيات	non ending: nutrition, digestion
Life skills	المهارات الحياتية	- Decision making: making healthy choices
Values	القيم	- Independence
Issues and challenges	القضايا والتحديات	- Therapeutic health: a healthy diet for a healthy mind
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	Science: water and why we need it Math: decimal points; measuring ingredients



# Lesson (1)

## Vocabulary

Listen and say.

### Nutrients



balance  
diet

توازن

calcium  
strong

نظام غذائي

الكالسيوم

olive oil

زيت زيتون

قوى

sugar

سكر

Help your child identify nutrients.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على العناصر الغذائية.

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## Look, listen and read.

I always have fruit at breakfast - an apple or a banana. There are lots of **vitamins** in fruit, and there is fiber, too! Do you like fruit, Hany?

أتناول الفاكهة دائماً في وجبة الإفطار - تفاحة أو موزة. يوجد الكثير من الفيتامينات في الفاكهة، ويوجد بها ألياف أيضاً. هل تحب الفاكهة يا هاني؟

Yes, I do, but what are **vitamins**? Why do we need them?

نعم، ولكن ماهي الفيتامينات؟ ولماذا نحتاج إليها؟

Vitamins are nutrients in some foods. They're good for all parts of your body, and they make you strong! Mom says we should eat lots of fruit to get the vitamins we need.

الفيتامينات هي عناصر غذائية موجودة في بعض الأطعمة، وهي مفيدة لأعضاء جسمك كلها وتجعلك قوياً! تقول أمي ينبغي علينا تناول الكثير من الفاكهة للحصول على الفيتامينات التي نحتاج إليها.

That's good, because fruit is delicious! Are there vitamins in eggs?

هذا جيد، لأن الفاكهة لذيذة! هل توجد فيتامينات في البيض؟

Yes, there are!

نعم، يوجد.



## Look and read.

It's important to get a **balance** of the right kinds of food. Our bodies need lots of different nutrients, including vitamins and **minerals**, to work well and be healthy. This healthy eating plate is a good way to think about what we need.

We should try to eat 5 - 7 pieces of **fruit** and **vegetables** a day. There are lots of vitamins in fruit, such as Vitamin C. There is also fiber. Fiber is very important in a healthy diet.

يجب علينا محاولة تناول من ٥ إلى ٧ قطع من الفاكهة والخضراوات يوميا. يوجد الكثير من الفيتامينات في الفاكهة مثل فيتامين سي. يوجد أيضا الألياف. الألياف مهمة جدًا في النظام الغذائي الصحي.



الكربوهيدرات تعطينا الطاقة. يمكننا الحصول عليها في الخبز والمكرونة والأرز وطعام الحيوانات.

We need **protein** to help us grow and to make our bodies strong. There's protein in meat, fish and eggs.

نحتاج البروتين ليساعدنا في النمو ويجعل أجسامنا قوية. يوجد بروتين في اللحوم والأسماك والبيض.

There is **protein** in **dairy** foods such as milk and cheese too. Dairy foods also give us vitamins and a mineral called calcium. Calcium is good for our bones, heart and muscles.

يوجد بروتين في منتجات الألبان مثل اللبن والجبن أيضا. منتجات الألبان تعطينا أيضا فيتامينات ومعادن يسمى الكالسيوم. الكالسيوم مفيد لعظامنا وقلبنا وعضلاتنا.

We need some **fats**, too, because they give us energy and help us absorb some important vitamins. There are healthy fats and oils such as olive oil and butter.

نحتاج بعض الدهون أيضا. لأنها تمدنا بالطاقة وتساعدنا في امتصاص بعض الفيتامينات الهامة. يوجد دهون وزيت صحية مثل زيت الزيتون والزبدة.

Help your child read.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ.

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# Activities

## 1 Look and complete.



carb\_h\_drates



vit\_m\_ns



prot\_\_n



f\_ts



f\_b\_r



s\_g\_r



v\_get\_bles



d\_\_ry

## 2 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 There are (vitamins - protein - oil) and fiber in fruit and vegetables.
- 2 Fruit is (bad - good - useless) for our health.
- 3 (Sugar - Protein - Fats) helps our bodies grow.
- 4 Dairy foods have a (mineral - vitamin - protein) called calcium.
- 5 Calcium is good for our (eyes - bones - head), heart and muscles.
- 6 We need healthy fats in some (oils - minerals - candies) to get our vitamins.
- 7 We can find (vitamins - carbohydrates - minerals) in bread, pasta, rice and cereal.
- 8 There are lots of (carbohydrates - fats - vitamins) in fruit.
- 9 We shouldn't eat or drink a lot of (vitamins - protein - sugar).



## Lesson (1)

- 10 There is sugar in (fish - cakes - egg).
- 11 We find protein in (soda - meat - milk).
- 12 Vitamin C makes us (weak - bad - strong).
- 13 Cheese, milk and butter are (sugar - dairy - minerals) foods.
- 14 Our bodies need lots of different (nutrients - fats - soda).
- 15 Apples and bananas are (fats - fruit - vegetables).

### 3 Read and match.

1 There is sugar in

2 Protein helps

3 Does Hany like fruit?

4 What are vitamins?

a Yes, he does.

b They are nutrients in some foods.

c cake, biscuits and soda.

d our bodies grow.

1-( )

2-( )

3-( )

4-( )

### 4 Read the passage then answer the questions.



### 5 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

1 is - in - protein - foods - There - dairy - .

2 always - at - I - fruit - breakfast - have - .

3 Hana - have - does - What - lunch - for - ?

4 Hany - like - Does - fruits - ?

### 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



vitamins - fruit



Protein - bodies - strong

### 7 Copy the following sentence.

We should have a healthy diet.



## Lesson (2)

# Language use

## should / shouldn't

We use **should / shouldn't** for **advice**.

نستخدم (ينبغي / ينبغي ألا) لإعطاء النصيحة.

### Affirmative

الإثبات

Subject + **should** + inf. مصدر الفعل .....

e.g. You **should** eat a healthy lunch every day.



### Negative

النفي

Subject + **should not (shouldn't)** + inf. مصدر الفعل .....

e.g. You **shouldn't** eat cookies every day.



### (Yes / No) question

**Should** + subject + inf. مصدر الفعل ..... ?

e.g. **Should** he eat some food with carbohydrates?



**Yes**, he **should**.



**No**, he **shouldn't**.

Help your child use **should** for advice.

ساعد طفلك أن يستخدم **should** لإعطاء النصيحة.

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**Choose the correct word(s).**

- ① Hana (should - don't - shouldn't) eat candies every day.
- ② (Do - Should - Is) he eat cakes every day?
- ③ Hany (don't - shouldn't - should) eat fruit every day.
- ④ Hana (should - isn't - shouldn't) drink soda every day.
- ⑤ Should she (skip - skipped - skipping) breakfast?

**Look and read. Then answer.**

Younis is an athlete. He wants to have a healthy diet. He lives in a hot country and he does a lot of exercise. He's going to do a race tomorrow, so he needs lots of energy.



يونس لاعب ألعاب قوي. ويريد أن يكون له نظام غذائي صحي. هو يعيش في دولة حارة ويقوم بالكثير من التمارين.  
يونس سيذهب للسباق غداً ولذلك يحتاج الكثير من الطاقة.

- ① Should Younis eat some food with carbohydrates?
- ② Should he drink water when he exercises?
- ③ Should he sleep for four hours tonight?
- ④ Should he eat lots of candies and cakes?





# Activities

## 1 Fill in the spaces with.

drink - shouldn't - sleep - sugar

- 1 She ..... eat candies every day.
- 2 He should ..... water when he exercises.
- 3 You shouldn't eat a lot of .....
- 4 You should ..... for 8 hours a night.

## 2 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 He should (drinks - drink - drinking) a lot of water.
- 2 You (should - should to - shouldn't) stay up late.
- 3 She should (do - does - doing) sports every day.
- 4 No, he (should - shouldn't - isn't) play too many video games.
- 5 (Do - Is - Should) he eat fruit and vegetables?

## 3 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

1 every - You - eat - day - shouldn't - cookies - .

2 cakes - Should - eat - he - lots of - .

3 vegetables - You - eat - should - .

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

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4 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



You - eat - every day



shouldn't - candies - every day



shouldn't - soda



drink - every day

5 Read and write True (T) or False (F).

Sama is a runner. She is going to run in a race at the weekend. She should eat healthy food. She shouldn't eat lots of candies. She should drink lots of water. She shouldn't drink soda.



# Lesson (3)

## Reading

### Vocabulary

living things	الكائنات الحية	litre	لتر
humans	البشر	pure water	ماء نقي
break down	يتحلل	weather	الطقس
headache	صداع		

### Definitions

hydrated مشبع بالماء	when your body gets enough water عندما يحصل جسمك على كمية كافية من الماء
dehydrated جاف	when your body doesn't get enough water عندما لا يحصل جسمك على كمية كافية من الماء
joints المفاصل	the parts of your body that move أجزاء جسمك التي تتحرك
toxins السموم	things you don't want in your body: they can أشياء لا تريد في جسمك يمكن أن تجعلك مريضاً make you ill
temperature درجة الحرارة	a measurement of how hot or cold you feel قياس درجة السخونة أو البرودة التي تشعر بها
sweat العرق	a liquid that comes out of your skin when you are سائل يخرج من جسمك عندما تشعر بالحرارة hot

Help your child identify these words.

ساعد طفلك على التعرف على هذه الكلمات.

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Look and read.

## Why do we need water?

All living things need water. Animals and humans drink water. Plants get it from the soil in their roots. We all know water is good for us, but do you know how important it is for our health? Our blood is about 82% water. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients around the body. We eat food, and it breaks down into nutrients in our stomach. Water helps with this, and it also helps carry the nutrients around the body in our blood vessels.



كل الكائنات الحية تحتاج إلى الماء. الحيوانات والبشر يشربون الماء. تحصل النباتات عليه من التربة الزراعية في جذورها. جميعاً نعلم أن الماء مفيد لنا، لكن هل نعرف أهميته لصحتنا؟ يتكون الدم من حوالي ٨٢٪ من الماء. يحمل الدم الأكسجين والعناصر الغذائية حول الجسم. نحن نأكل الطعام ويتحلل إلى عناصر غذائية في معدتنا، يساعدنا الماء في ذلك ويساعد أيضاً في نقل العناصر الغذائية حول الجسم في أوعيتنا الدموية.

Our brains are made up of about 75% water. If you drink enough water, your brain works better. If you don't drink enough water, you get dehydrated.



You feel tired and you don't have a lot of energy. You can get a headache or find it difficult to think. When you are hydrated, it means getting enough water. It's good for your joints, your bones and your body temperature.

يتكون المخ من حوالي ٧٥٪ من الماء. إذا كنت تشرب كمية كافية من الماء، فإن مخك سيعمل بشكل أفضل. إذا لم تشرب كمية كافية من الماء، فإنك ستصاب بالجفاف. وتشعر بالتعب ولن يكون لديك الكثير من الطاقة. يمكن أن تُصاب بالصداع أو تجد صعوبة في التفكير. عندما تكون مشبعاً بالماء هذا يعني حصولك على كمية كافية من الماء. الماء مفيد لمفاصلك وعظامك ودرجة حرارة جسمك.



Water also helps your body to get rid of **toxins** from your body, and helps the other organs in your body to work well. Children **should drink** about 1.5 litres of water every day. Most of this should be **pure water**, but we can also get water from other drinks such as milk, tea and fruit juices, and fruits and vegetables. We should drink more water in hot **weather** because we lose water when we **sweat**.



أيضاً يساعد الماء جسمك على التخلص من السموم، ويساعد أعضاء الجسم الأخرى على العمل بشكل جيد. يجب على الأطفال أن يشربوا حوالي ١,٥ لتر من الماء كل يوم. يجب أن تكون معظم هذه المياه نقية ولكن يمكننا أيضاً الحصول على الماء من مشروبات أخرى مثل: اللبن، الشاي، عصير الفواكه والفاكهة، والخضروات. يجب علينا أن نشرب الكثير من الماء في الطقس الحار لأننا نفقد الكثير من الماء عندما نعرق.



## Language

How much .....?

كم كمية.....؟

How much + uncountable noun + .....?

How much water should children drink every day?

كم كمية الماء التي يجب أن يشربها الأطفال كل يوم؟



1.5 litres.



How much of our blood is made of water?

كم كمية الماء المكون منها دمنا؟



82%



Help your child listen and read about the importance of water.

ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ عن أهمية الماء.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term





# Activities

## 1 Choose the correct word(s).

- ① If you don't drink enough water, you get (hydrated - dehydrated - temperature).
- ② When you are (dehydrated - hydrated - sweat), it means you are getting enough water.
- ③ Water helps your body get rid of (joints - toxins - sweat).
- ④ We lose water when we (sweet - sweat - eat).
- ⑤ Water is good for your body (temperature - toxins - bar).
- ⑥ (Sweet - Sweat - Meat) is a liquid that comes out of your skin when you are hot.
- ⑦ (Joints - Toxins - Fruits) are things you don't want in your body; they can make you ill.

## 2 Read and match.

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| ① hydrated    | a. the parts of your body that move.        |
| ② dehydrated  | b. when your body gets enough water.        |
| ③ temperature | c. when your body doesn't get enough water. |
| ④ joints      | d. how hot or cold you feel.                |

1-( )      2-( )      3-( )      4-( )

## 3 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

① much - do - How - water - you - drink - ?

.....

② should - You - drink - water - pure - .

.....



## Lesson (4)

## Life skills

### Definitions

<b>serving</b> حصة من الطعام	how much you eat at one time مقدار ما تأكله في المرة الواحدة
<b>calories</b> سعرات حرارية	the amount of energy in food كمية الطاقة في الطعام
<b>sodium</b> الصوديوم	a mineral we need معدن نحن نحتاجه
<b>enough</b> كاف	the right amount الكمية الصحيحة
<b>too much</b> كثير جدًا	more than we need أكثر مما نحتاجه
<b>percent</b> النسبة المئوية	the amount of vitamins or minerals that our bodies need every day كمية الفيتامينات أو المعادن التي تحتاجه أجسامنا كل يوم

### Listen and read.

We can look at food packaging to find out what is in our food. This helps us decide if it is healthy or unhealthy. For example, if we see that there are lots of calories and not a lot of vitamins, we can decide to make a different choice. These are some words you will find on a food package:



يمكننا أن ننظر إلى عبوة الطعام لمعرفة ما هو موجود في طعامنا. يساعدنا هذا في تحديد ما إذا كان صحيًا أم غير صحي. على سبيل المثال، إذا رأينا أن هناك الكثير من السعرات الحرارية وليس الكثير من الفيتامينات، فيمكننا أن نقرر اختيار شيء آخر. هذه بعض الكلمات التي ستجدها على عبوة الطعام.

Help your child listen and read.

ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ.

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serving how much you eat at one time مقدار / حصة من الطعام مقدار ما تأكله في المرة الواحدة

calories the amount of energy in food كمية الطاقة في الطعام

sodium this is a mineral; we need enough of it, but we shouldn't have too much. The salt we get in food is sodium mixed with other things. We shouldn't eat food with too much salt in.

الصوديوم هو معدن نحتاج ما يكفي منه، لكن لا ينبغي أن نتناول الكثير منه، الملح الذي نحصل عليه في الطعام عبارة عن صوديوم ممزوج بأشياء أخرى. لا ينبغي أن نأكل الطعام الذي به كثير من الملح.

enough the right amount كاف الكمية المناسبة

too much more than we need كثيرًا جدًا أكثر مما نحتاجه

percent when we see something like 50%, it means that this food gives us 50%, or half of the amount of that vitamin or mineral that our bodies need every day.

النسبة المئوية عندما نرى شيء ما مثل ٥٠٪ هذا يعني أن هذا الطعام يعطينا ٥٠٪ أو نصف كمية هذا الفيتامين أو المعدن التي نحتاجه أجسامنا كل يوم.

Serving size	30 grams	Sodium	0.3 grams
Energy	115 calories	Fiber	0.6 grams
Fat	0.4 grams	Protein	2.1 grams
Carbohydrate	26 grams	Vitamin C	50% (percent)
Sugar	2.4 grams	Vitamin D	50% (percent)

### Listen and read.

- ① We measure energy in calories. نقيس الطاقة باستخدام السعرات الحرارية.
- ② We use percent (%) to measure a nutrient. نستخدم النسبة المئوية لقياس العنصر الغذائي.
- ③ If we know how much we need of a nutrient each day, we can look at what percent, or grams, this food gives us.

إذا عرفنا كمية العناصر الغذائية التي نحتاجها كل يوم، نستطيع أن ننظر إلى النسبة المئوية أو الجرامات، التي تعطينا إياها تلك الأطعمة.





# Activities

## 1 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 Food (back - packaging - serving) can tell us what is in our food.
- 2 There are a lot of (salt - vitamins - calories) in cakes.
- 3 (Too much - Enough - Serving) means the right amount.
- 4 We use (percent - sodium - calories) to measure a nutrient.
- 5 We measure energy in (grams - calories - kilo).
- 6 We need enough (sodium - sugar - salt). It's a mineral.

## 2 Read and match.

- |            |                                |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 serving  | a more than we need            |
| 2 calories | b a mineral we need            |
| 3 sodium   | c the right amount             |
| 4 enough   | d the amount of energy in food |
| 5 too much | e how much you eat at one time |

1-( )      2-( )      3-( )      4-( )

## 3 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

1 shouldn't - eat - We - salt - too much - .

2 fiber - How much - do - need - children - a day - ?

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

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## Lesson (5)

# Choosing a healthy snack

Listen and read.



cake  
كعكة / نوزة



chocolate brownie  
كعكة الشيكولاتة



dried fruit bar  
قطعة من الفاكهة المجففة



cereal bar  
قطعة من الحبوب الغذائية

Read then answer.



Energy	128 calories
Fat	3 grams
Sugar	8 grams
Salt	0.2 grams

cake



Energy	143 calories
Fat	6 grams
Sugar	11 grams
Salt	0.1 grams

cereal bar



Energy	310 calories
Fat	21 grams
Sugar	23 grams
Salt	0.2 grams

chocolate brownie



Energy	68 calories
Fat	1.2 grams
Sugar	7 grams
Salt	0.1 grams

dried fruit bar

- Which snack has the most calories?
- Which snack has the most fat?
- Which snack has the most sugar?



## Tip:

There is sugar in fruit, so it tastes sweet. Natural sugar in fruit is better for you than sugar in cakes and candies.

يوجد سكر في الفاكهة. لذلك فهي حلوة المذاق. السكر الطبيعي في الفاكهة مفيد لك أكثر من السكر الموجود في الكعك والحلويات.

## Look and read.

Which snack is your favorite?

أي وجبة خفيفة هي المفضلة لديك؟

I like cereal bars.

أنا أحب قطع الحلوى من من الحبوب.

So do I! And I like dried fruit bars too.

وأنا كذلك! وأحب قطع الفاكهة المجففة أيضًا.

Which snack has 0.3 grams of salt?

أي وجبة خفيفة تحتوي على ٠,٣ جرامًا من الملح؟

Cake.

Help your child ask and answer.

ساعد طفلك أن يسأل ويجيب.





# Activities

## 1 Look and complete.



c\_k\_



cer\_al b\_r



choc\_la\_e



dr\_ed fr\_it

## 2 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 I like (hydrated - dehydrated - dried) fruit bars.
- 2 I like chocolate (brown - brownie - calories).
- 3 I like cereal (bars - cakes - calories).

## 3 Read and match.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Which snack is    | a sugar in fruit.     |
| 2 There is natural  | b has the most sugar. |
| 3 Chocolate brownie | c your favorite?      |
| 4 I like            | d dried fruit bars.   |

1-( )      2-( )      3-( )      4-( )

## 4 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

1 favorite - snack - Which - your - is - ?

2 bars - I - cereal - like - .

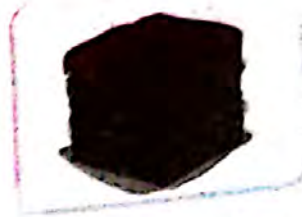
3 fruit - dried - I - bars - like - .



5 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



favorite - snack



like - chocolate brownie

6 Look and answer the questions below.

Energy:  
128 calories  
Fat : 3 grams  
Sugar: 8 grams  
Salt : 0.2 grams

cake



Energy:  
143 calories  
Fat : 6 grams  
Sugar: 11 grams  
Salt : 0.1 grams

cereal bar



Energy:  
310 calories  
Fat : 21 grams  
Sugar: 23 grams  
Salt : 0.2 grams

chocolate  
brownie



Energy:  
68 calories  
Fat : 1.2 grams  
Sugar: 7 grams  
Salt : 0.1 grams

dried fruit  
bar



A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The (cake - cereal bar - chocolate brownie) has the most sugar.
- 2 The dried fruit bar has (68 - 1.2 - 7) calories.

B) Answer the following questions.

- 3 Which snack has the most fat?

- 4 Which snack has the most sugar?

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



# Lesson (6)

## Learn Sounds with Busy Bee!



### Phonics

Listen and repeat.

tion

/ʃn/

The letters (tion) make the sound /ʃn/.



nutrition

التغذية



digestion

الهضم



fiction

قصة / خيال



pollution

التلوث



fire station

محطة إطفاء

Look and read.

The firefighters at the fire station need good nutrition.

رجال الإطفاء في محطة الإطفاء يحتاجون إلى تغذية جيدة.



All this pollution is bad for my digestion!

كل هذا التلوث ضار بعملية الهضم لدي.

I have a new book. It isn't fiction. It's about nutrition and digestion!

لدي كتاب جديد. إنه ليس قصة. إنه عن التغذية والهضم.







# Activities

## 1 Look and complete.



digest \_\_\_\_



fire sta \_\_\_\_



pollu \_\_\_\_



nutrit \_\_\_\_

## 2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

u r t  
n i n t  
i o



o i e  
t d g s  
i n



i o i f  
c t n



o u l p l  
i t o n



e i f r t t  
s a i o n



## 3 Look and complete with:

pollution - fire station



They are at the .....

There is a lot of .....

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



# Lesson (7)

## Reading

 Listen, point and say.



can  
علبة معدنية



fire  
نار



salt  
ملح



zeer pot  
زير (وعاء من الفخار)



drying  
التجفيف



jar  
برطمان



container  
وعاء/حاوية





## Look and read.

It's important to eat the right food, but it's also important to **look after** food to keep it **fresh and safe**. We need to **preserve** and store food. If we don't store food properly, it can go bad, and this makes us sick. Now, we can use fridges and freezers to store food. These need electricity to work. How can we preserve food if we don't have electricity? And how did people preserve food in the past?



من المهم تناول الطعام المناسب، ولكن من المهم أيضًا أن نعتني بالطعام للحفاظ عليه طازج وآمن. نحتاج أن نحافظ على الطعام ونخزنه. إذا لم نخزن الطعام بشكل مناسب فإنه قد يفسد وهذا يجعلنا نمرض. الآن يمكننا استخدام التلاجات وأجهزة التجميد لتخزين الطعام. هذه الأجهزة تحتاج الكهرباء لكي تعمل. كيف نستطيع حفظ الطعام إذا لم يوجد لدينا كهرباء؟ وكيف كان الناس يخزنون الطعام في الماضي؟

**1- Fire:** People used fire to make **smoked** meat and fish. We used this a long time ago, and we still use it now.



١- النار: استخدم الناس النار لصنع اللحوم والأسماك المدخنة. استخدمنا ذلك لفترة طويلة ومازلنا نستخدمه حتى الآن.



2- **Salt:** We can add salt to food to preserve it. It takes out the water. People use this all over the world for meat and fish.



٢- الملح: يمكننا أن نضيف الملح للطعام لنحافظ عليه. إنه يمتص الماء. يستخدم الناس هذا في جميع أنحاء العالم للحوم والأسماك.

3- **Drying:** We can dry fruit in the sun. Dried apples, figs, grapes, bananas and mangoes are all delicious. When we dry fruit, it takes out the water and keeps the nutrients. The fruit is sweet and delicious, and it's healthy because we don't add sugar.



٣- التجفيف: يمكننا تجفيف الفاكهة في الشمس. التفاح المجفف والتين والعنب والموز والمانجو كلها لذيذة. عندما نجفف الفاكهة، فإنها تمتص الماء وتحافظ على العناصر الغذائية. الفاكهة حلوة ولذيذة، وصحية لأننا لا نضيف السكر.

4- **Containers:** There are different ways of storing food in containers.



٤- الأوعية / الحاويات: يوجد طرق مختلفة لتخزين الطعام في الأوعية.

**Zeer pots:** Thousands of years ago, people invented - zeer pots to keep food fresh. The food is inside one **ceramic pot**. This pot is put inside a bigger ceramic pot. You put sand between the two pots, then put water in the sand. The water takes the heat away and the food **stays cool**.

**أواني الزير:** منذ آلاف السنين، اخترع الناس أواني الزير للحفاظ على الطعام طازجاً. يكون الطعام داخل وعاء خزفي واحد. يتم وضع هذا الإناء داخل وعاء خزفي أكبر. تضع الرمال بين الإنائين. ثم تضع الماء في الرمال. يزيل الماء الحرارة ويبقى الطعام بارداً.

- **Cans and jars:** People also use cans and jars to preserve food. You put the food in a liquid with salt, and close the can. No **air** gets into the jar or can, and the food lasts for years.



**العلب والبرطمانات:** يستخدم الناس أيضاً العلب والبرطمانات لحفظ الطعام. تضع الطعام في سائل مع الملح، وتغلق العلب. لا يدخل الهواء إلى البرطمان أو العلب، ويبقى الطعام لسنوات.





# Activities

## 1 Look and complete.



f\_r\_



c\_nt\_iner



c\_n



j\_r

## 2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

l s  
t a



r i d  
g n y



e r e z  
o p t



## 3 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 We need to (preserve - dry - heat) food in the fridge.
- 2 People use (drying - fire - electricity) to make smoked meat and fish.
- 3 We can add (water - salt - nutrient) to food to preserve it.
- 4 There are different ways of storing food in (electricity - fridges - containers).
- 5 Thousands of years ago, people invented (zeer pots - fridges - cans) to keep food fresh.
- 6 We can (use - dry - add) food in the sun.
- 7 People use (pollution - cans - nutrition) to preserve food.
- 8 We can keep food in (digestion - jars - fire).
- 9 If we don't have (water - electricity - oil), we can't keep food in fridges and freezers.
- 10 We can store food in (cans - cars - water).

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



#### 4 Read and match.

- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 We add salt                      | a it can go bad.             |
| 2 If we don't store food properly, | b need electricity to work.  |
| 3 We need to preserve food         | c to take out the water.     |
| 4 Fridges                          | d to keep it fresh and safe. |
- 1-( )      2-( )      3-( )      4-( )

#### 5 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

1 food - It - important - the right - is - to eat - .

2 food - People - preserve - use - jars - to - .

3 can - the sun - We - fruit - dry - in - .

#### 6 Read the passage then answer the questions.

It's important to eat the right food, but it's also important to look after food to keep it fresh and safe. We need to preserve and store food. If we don't store food properly, it can go bad, and this makes us sick. Now, we can use fridges and freezers to store food. These need electricity to work.

##### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 We can use (freezers - TVs - computers) to store food.
- 2 If we don't keep food properly, it makes us (fresh - sick - safe).

##### B) Answer the following questions.

3 What do fridges need to work?

4 Why is it important to look after food?



# Listening and reading CLIL: Math

Look and read.

## Sugar



What is your favorite snack? There are lots of things we can choose from. Sometimes it's easy to take a cookie or a candy, but they have a lot of sugar in them. Why is eating sugar bad for us?

ما هي وجبتك الخفيفة المفضلة؟ هناك الكثير من الأشياء التي يمكننا الاختيار من بينها. أحياناً يكون من السهل أن تأخذ قطعة من كعكة محلاة أو من الحلوى، ولكنها تحتوي على الكثير من السكر. لماذا يُعد تناول السكر مضر بالنسبة لنا؟

Sugar is bad for our teeth. Eating too much sugar damages our teeth.

Do you like going to the dentist?



السكر مضر بأسناننا. تناول الكثير من السكر يدمر أسناننا. هل تحب الذهاب إلى طبيب الأسنان؟

Sugar is bad for our heart too. It stops our arteries working as well as they should. Over a long time, this can damage our heart.



السكر مضر بقلبنا أيضاً. إنه يوقف الشرايين عن العمل كما ينبغي. مع مرور الوقت، يمكن لهذا أن يدمر قلبنا.

Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.



Sugar gives us **energy**, but it isn't a good kind. When we get energy from carbohydrates, that energy lasts a long time. When we get energy from sugar, we lose it quickly. Then our body wants more sugar.



بمنحنا السكر الطاقة، لكنها ليست من النوع الجيد. عندما نحصل على الطاقة من الكربوهيدرات، فإن هذه الطاقة تستمر لفترة طويلة. عندما نحصل على الطاقة من السكر، نفقدها بسرعة. بعد ذلك يريد جسمنا المزيد من السكر.

Sugar can **affect** our brains. If we have too much sugar, our brains get a lot of energy quickly. This can make our brain confused.



We can feel **worried** and **anxious**. Sugar can be bad for our mood.

يمكن أن يؤثر السكر على مخنا. إذا تناولنا الكثير من السكر، فإن أجهزة المخ لدينا تحصل على الكثير من الطاقة بسرعة. هذا يمكن أن يجعل المخ مرتبك، ويمكن أن نشعر بالقلق والتوتر. يمكن أن يكون السكر ضارًا بحالتنا المزاجية.









# Activities

## 1 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 (Milk - Sugar - Meat) is bad for our teeth.
- 2 Eating too much sugar (helps - damages - stops) our teeth.
- 3 Sugar stops our (arteries - knees - elbows) working well.
- 4 We can feel (worried - happy - fine) and anxious.
- 5 Sugar gives us (electricity - energy - water).
- 6 Sugar can be bad for our (knees - mood - skin).
- 7 Sugar can affect our (brains - legs - fingers).
- 8 One (zeer pot - teaspoon - jar) has four grams of sugar.
- 9 There is natural sugar in (candies - sweets - fruit).
- 10 Cakes and candies have (salt - electricity - sugar).

## 2 Read and match.

- |                                |                        |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 What's your favourite snack? | a our brains.          |
| 2 Eating too much sugar        | b about six teaspoons. |
| 3 Sugar can affect             | c damages our teeth.   |
| 4 25 grams of sugar is         | d Cookies.             |

1-( )      2-( )      3-( )      4-( )

## 3 Read and rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1 sugar - decided - eat - I - to - less - .
- 2 natural - There - sugar - is - fruit - in - .
- 3 bad for - Sugar - our - is - teeth - .



4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

I decided to eat less sugar. I look carefully at the snacks I choose. Now I have plain yogurt, and I don't drink chocolate milk. I drink more water and I eat fruit. I still enjoy sweet snacks, like chocolate cookies, but I don't eat them every day. I have more energy, and I sleep better at night. I'm happy!



# Activities on Unit (3)

## 1 Look and complete.



veg\_t\_bles



d\_iry



f\_ts



pollu\_

## 2 Fill in the spaces with.

much - healthy - should - sugar

- Heba : Do you eat ..... (1)..... food?  
 Samy : Yes. We ..... (2)..... always do this.  
 Heba : What about ..... (3)..... ?  
 Samy : You shouldn't eat too ..... (4)..... sugar. It's bad.

## 3 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 We (should - shouldn't - does) eat fruit every day.
- 2 We (shouldn't - should - does) eat a lot of cookies.
- 3 Fruit is (bad - healthy - hot)!
- 4 (Fiber - Fat - Calcium) is good for our bones.
- 5 You should (eat - eats - eating) a healthy lunch.

## 4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

It's important to get a balance of the right kinds of food. Our bodies need lots of different nutrients, including vitamins and minerals, to work well and be healthy.

### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Our bodies need different (plates - ways - nutrients) to work well.



② It is important to get a (balance - teaspoon - place) of the right kinds of food.

B) Answer the following questions.

③ What do nutrients include?

④ Why do we need different nutrients?

⑤ Look and write a sentence under each picture.



should - eat



sugar - bad - teeth

⑥ Copy the following sentence.

You should stay healthy.

Help your child deal with such questions.  
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



# Activities on Review (1)

1 Look and complete.



m \_ dal



p \_ ll \_ tion



l \_ ngs



f \_ \_ d

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

e r h  
t a



l t e  
a t e  
h



l u s  
k l



3 Fill in the spaces with.

bodies - balanced - should - exercise

- Amal : Do you do (1) ..... every day?  
Sara : Yes. It's important and good for our (2) .....  
Amal : What (3) ..... I eat to stay healthy?  
Sara : You should eat (4) ..... diet.

4 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 You (should - shouldn't - does) wear a helmet when you ride a bike.
- 2 Will it (is - are - be) a good competition?
- 3 The (heart - lungs - skeleton) moves blood around the body.
- 4 Our (lungs - skull - tongue) protects our brain and our eyes.
- 5 We break down food in our (saliva - skin - stomach).



### 5 Read and match.

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 The stomach acid          | a nutrients around the body.       |
| 2 Our skin protects us from | b we chew food.                    |
| 3 Blood carries oxygen and  | c the sun, dirt and germs.         |
| 4 We use muscles when       | d breaks down food in our stomach. |

1-( )

2-( )

3-( )

4-( )

### 6 Read the passage then answer the questions.

What is your favorite snack? There are lots of things we can choose from. Sometimes it's easy to take a cookie or a candy, but they have a lot of sugar in them. Sugar is bad for our teeth. Eating too much sugar damages our teeth. Sugar is bad for our heart too. It stops our arteries working as well as they should. Over a long time, this can damage our heart.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Cookies and candies are (snakes - snacks - meals).
- 2 Sugar can damage the (bones - muscle - heart).

#### B) Answer the following questions.

- 3 Is sugar bad for our teeth?
- 4 What can sugar do with arteries?

### 7 Copy the following sentence.

I do exercise every day.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



# Non-fiction Reader: Hospitals

🎧 Listen, point and say.



nurse  
ممرضة



doctor  
طبيب



surgeon  
طبيب جراح



cook  
طباخ



carer  
موظف الرعاية



porter  
حامل / شيطان



cleaner  
عامل نظافة



receptionist  
موظف الاستقبال

*People in  
a hospital*  
العاملون في المستشفى



Look and read.

## Who works in a hospital?



**Doctors** can find out why you are sick. They know what medicine you need to take and what you need to do to get better.

**Nurses** can look after you. They give you the right

medicine and help you get **better**.

يمكن للأطباء معرفة سبب مرضك. إنهم يعرفون الدواء الذي تحتاج إلى تناوله وما عليك القيام به لتحسن.  
يمكن للممرضات الاعتناء بك. يعطونك الدواء المناسب ويساعدونك على التحسن.

If you are very sick, sometimes you need an operation.  
A **surgeon** can do an operation.

إذا كنت مريضاً جداً، فستحتاج أحياناً إلى إجراء عملية جراحية. يمكن للجراح أن يقوم بإجراء عملية جراحية.

A hospital has to be very clean all the time, so it is important to have **cleaners**.

يجب أن تكون المستشفى نظيفة جداً طوال الوقت، لذلك من المهم أن يكون لديهم عمال نظافة.

The **receptionist** organizes the **appointments**. They know what time you need to see the doctor.

موظف الاستقبال ينظم المواعيد. إنهم يعرفون الوقت الذي تحتاجه لرؤية الطبيب.

The **patient** is the person who is sick.

المريض هو الشخص الذي يشعر بـ

A **carer** looks after someone who is sick for a long time.

People sometimes need extra help to do things.

يعتني موظف الرعاية بشخص مريض لفترة طويلة. يحتاج الناس أحياناً إلى مساعدة إضافية للقيام بالأشياء.

Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.



A **porter** can help you move around the hospital if you can't walk on your own.

يمكن أن يساعدك **الحمال** في التنقل في المستشفى إذا كنت لا تستطيع المشي بمفردك.

People need healthy food in hospitals, so the **cooks** in the kitchens are important too. They have to think about nutrition and give the patients a balanced diet.

يحتاج الناس إلى طعام صحي في المستشفيات، لذا فإن **الطهاة** في المطابخ مهمون أيضًا. يجب عليهم التفكير في التغذية وإعطاء المرضى وجبة غذائية متوازنة.



**1** Doctors can find out why you are sick.



**2** Nurses can give you medicine.



**3** Cleaners are very important!



**4** A receptionist organizes your appointment.



**5** A **porter** can help a patient move around the hospital.



**6** A **surgeon** does an operation.



**7** Carers look after people.



**8** The **cooks** prepare healthy food.



## Look and read.

## What happens when you go to hospital?

ما الذي يحدث عندما تذهب للمستشفى؟



A doctor or nurse sometimes takes your **temperature**. If you are ill, you can be too hot or too cold. They use a **thermometer** to find out what your body temperature is.

يقوم الطبيب أو الممرضة أحيانًا بقياس درجة حرارتك. إذا كنت مريضًا. فقد تكون درجة حرارتك مرتفعة أو شديدة البرودة. يستخدمون مقياس حرارة لمعرفة درجة حرارة جسمك.



A doctor or nurse can measure your **blood pressure**, too. This shows how well your heart is pumping blood around your arteries. This can help them find out how healthy you are.

يمكن للطبيب أو الممرضة قياس ضغط الدم أيضًا. يوضح هذا مدى جودة ضخ قلبك للدم حول الشرايين. يمكن أن يساعدهم ذلك في معرفة مدى صحتك.



You can have an **X-ray** to find out if a bone is broken.

يمكنك إجراء أشعة سينية لمعرفة إذا كان هناك عظمة مكسورة.



If you have an accident and break a bone, you can have a **cast** put on your arm or leg. You have to wear it for about six weeks!

إذا تعرضت لحادث وكسرت عظمة، فيمكنك وضع جبيرة على ذراعك أو ساقك. عليك أن ترتديه لمدة ستة أسابيع.



If you injure a muscle, a nurse can put a **bandage** on. This will support your arm or leg so your muscle can get better.

إذا أصيبت إحدى العضلات، يمكن للممرضة وضع ضمادة عليها. سوف يدعم ويحمي ذلك ذراعك أو ساقك لذا يمكن أن تتحسن عضلاتك.

Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ ويقرأ.

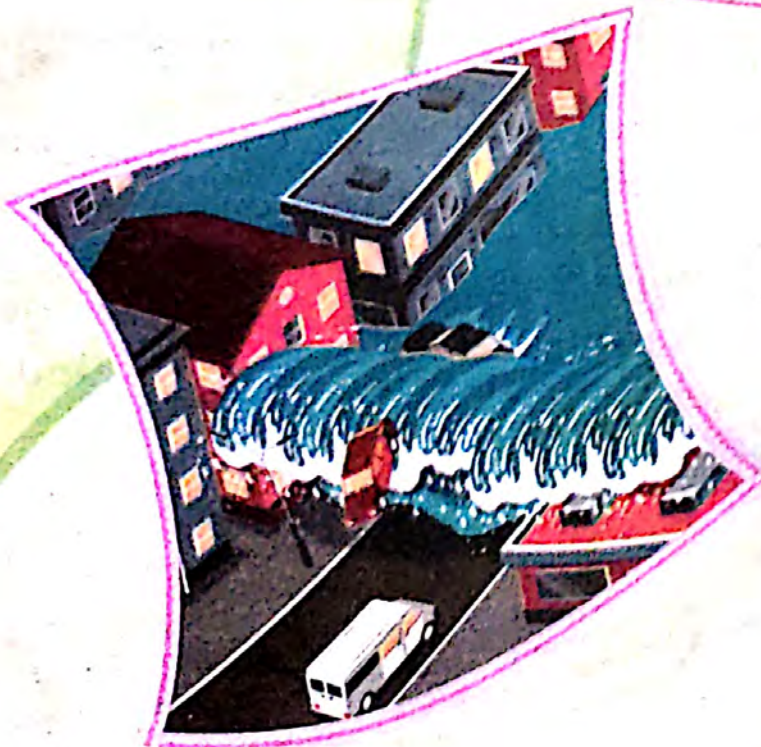
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# Theme (2)

## The world around me

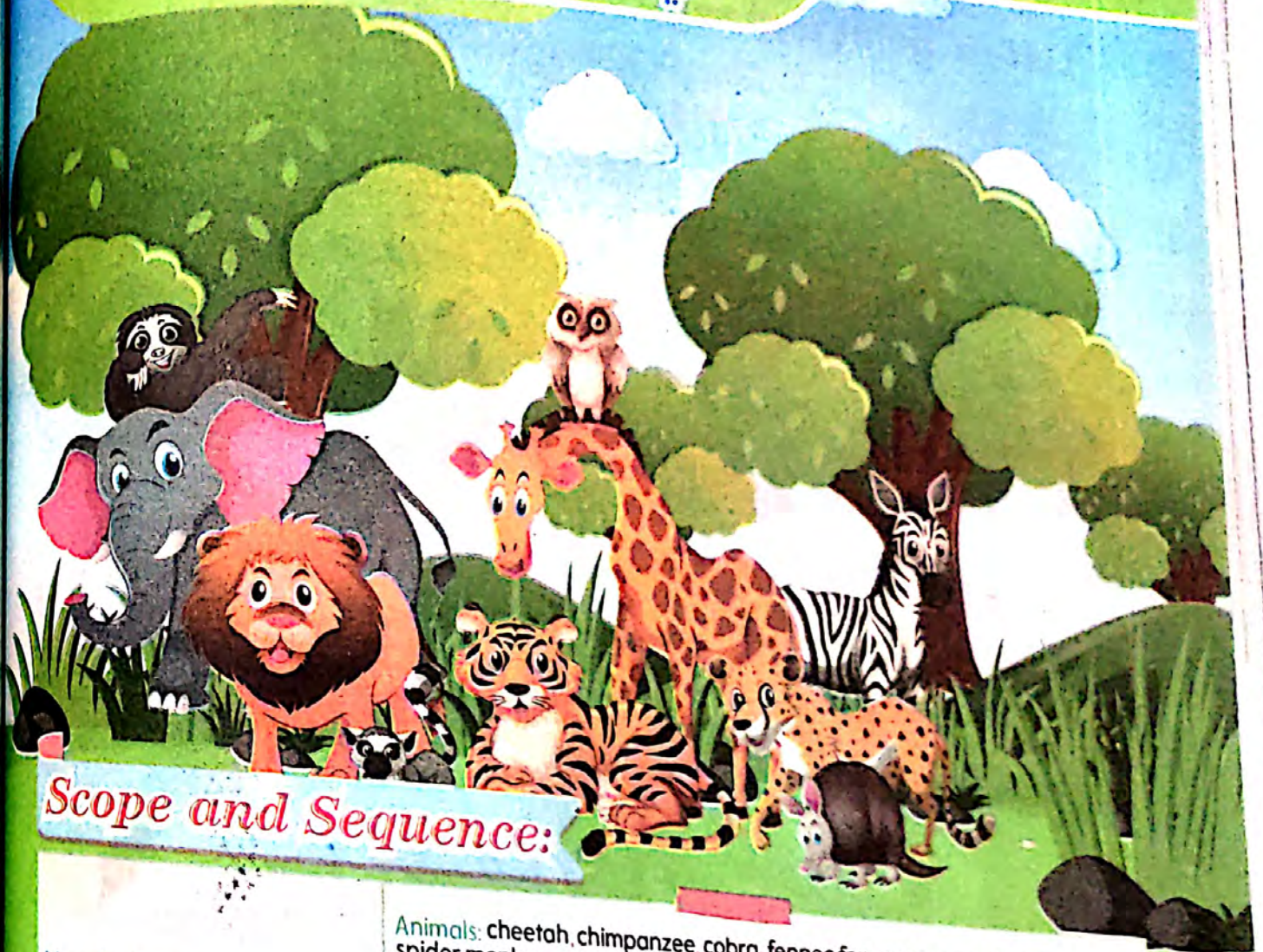
### (Taking care of our world)





# Unit (4)

## In the wild في البرية



### Scope and Sequence:

Vocabulary	المفردات المفوية	Animals: cheetah, chimpanzee, cobra, fennec fox, macaw, sea lion, sloth, spider monkey, crayfish, goose, mole, squirrel
Language	اللغة	Animal activity: build nests, chase, dig burrows, gather, hide, hunt, live in holes, take shelter
Reading	القراءة	Habitats: desert, equator, grassland, North Pole, polar, rainforest, South Pole, swamp, temperate, tropical, wetland
Phonics	الصوتيات	- It might live in Africa. - It might not eat grass.
Life skills	المهارات الحياتية	- A text about animal behavior; a text about rainforests; a text about changes in habitats.
Values	القيم	-mp: camp, swamp -nd: grassland, wetland -nt: hunt, tent
Issues and challenges	القضايا والتحديات	- Critical thinking: comparing the pros and cons of a topic
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	- Compassion - Participation
		- Awareness of rights and duties - Environmental responsibility
		- Geography: analysis of maps, different landscapes and climates
		- Science: reacting to change, pros and cons of...



Listen, point and say.

## Wild animals

الحيوانات البرية



sloth

دُب الكسلان



fennec fox

ثعلب القنّيك



squirrel

سنجاب



mole

حيوان الخلد



spider monkey

قرد العنكبوت



cheetah

الفهد الصياد



macaw

المكاو (ببغاء أمريكي)



chimpanzee

شمبانزي



cobra

ثعبان الكبرى



lion

أسد



# Birds

طيور



owl  
بومة



Egyptian goose  
إوزة مصرية

## Sea animals

حيوانات بحرية



crayfish  
جراد البحر (سلطعون)



turtle  
سلحفاة مائية



penguin  
البطريق

## Animal behavior

سلوك الحيوانات



take shelter  
يتخذ مأوى



gather  
يتجمع



hide  
يختبئ



hunt  
يصطاد



chase  
يطارد



build a nest  
يبني عشاً



use sticks  
يستخدم العصي



dig burrows  
يحفر الجحور



live in holes  
يعيش في حفر

Help your child identify animal behavior.  
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على سلوك الحيوانات.



Look, listen and say.

It was great at the **wildlife park** yesterday, wasn't it?

كان الوقت ممتعاً في حديقة الحيوانات البرية بالأمس، اليس كذلك؟

I thought the **sloth** was great!  
It moved very slowly.

أعتقد أن دب الكسلان كان رائعاً! كان يتحرك ببطء جداً.

Yes, it was. I loved seeing the **chimpanzees**.

نعم، لقد أحببت رؤية حيوانات الشمبانزي.

Let's look on the wildlife park **webcam**. We might see it again!

هيا بنا نلقي نظرة على كاميرا الويب الخاصة بحديقة الحياة البرية. قد نراه مرة أخرى!

Yes, that's a great idea!

نعم، هذه فكرة رائعة!



## Vocabulary

keep warm	يبقى دافئاً	behave	يتصرف	ground	أرض
close to	قريب من	habitat	موطن / بيئة	hide	يخفي
leaves	أوراق الشجر	protect	يحمي	safe	آمن

### Listen and read.

When we visit a wildlife park, we can learn how animals **behave** by watching what they do. In wildlife parks, animals live in places, which are **close to** their natural habitat. But how do animals behave in **the wild**?



عندما نزرع حديقة الحياة البرية، يمكننا أن نتعلم كيف تتصرف الحيوانات من خلال مشاهدة ما تفعله. تعيش الحيوانات في حدائق الحياة البرية في أماكن قريبة من بيئتها الطبيعية. لكن كيف تتصرف الحيوانات في البرية؟

Animals live in habitats where they can get food and water, and live safely. Animals take shelter so they can stay warm, be safe from other animals, and protect their families.

تعيش الحيوانات في مواطن حيث يمكنها الحصول على الطعام والماء والعيش بأمان فيها. فتلتجأ الحيوانات للمأوى حتى تبقى دافئة، وتكون في مأمن من الحيوانات الأخرى، وتحمي عائلاتها.

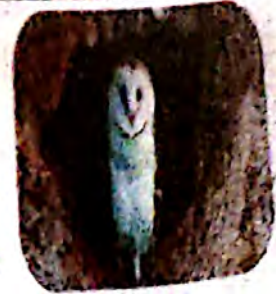
Lots of birds build **nests** in trees. They use grass, **sticks** and leaves.

تبني كثير من الطيور أعشاش في الأشجار. يستخدمون الحشائش والعصى، وأوراق الأشجار.



Other birds such as owls live in **holes** in trees. They don't make holes. They find them.

تعيش طيور أخرى مثل البوم في فتحات في الأشجار. لا يقومون بصنع الفتحات، هم يجدونها.



Help your child listen and read.

ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ.

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Foxes and rabbits dig **burrows** in the ground. They can take shelter here. They dig in earth or sand.



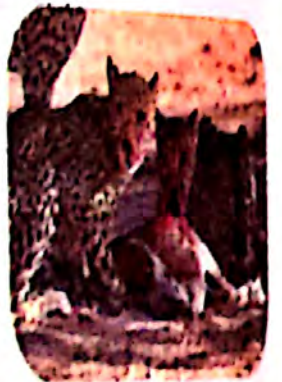
تُحفر الثعالب والأرانب جحوزًا في الأرض. يمكنهم أن يتخذوا مأوى هنا. إنهم يحفرون في الأرض أو الرمال.

**Crayfish** live in rivers. They hide under rocks in the day time and come out to find food at night.



يعيش جراد البحر في الأنهار. ويختبئون تحت الصخور في النهار ويخرجون للبحث عن الطعام في الليل.

Lions and cheetahs **hunt** other animals to eat. Sometimes it's difficult to get food.



تصطاد الأسود والفيهود الحيوانات الأخرى لتأكلها. أحيانًا يكون من الصعب الحصول على الطعام.

Penguins gather in a large group, called a **colony**, to keep warm. Thousands of penguins can live together!



تتجمع طيور البطريق في مجموعة كبيرة، تُسمى مستعمرة، لتبقى دافئة. يمكن أن يعيش الآف من طيور البطريق معًا!



## Look and read.

The cheetah is the fastest animal in the world.

الفهد الصياد أسرع حيوان في العالم.



The sloth moves very slowly.

يتحرك دب الكسلان ببطء شديد.



The macaw is a very colorful bird.

المكاو (الببغاء الأمريكي) طائر ملون جدًا.



The cobra is a dangerous snake.

يعتبر الكوبرا الثعبان خطير.



The sea lion lives in the water but it isn't a fish.

يعيش أسد البحر في المياه ولكنه لا يعتبر سمكة.



The chimpanzee is big. It lives in the forest.  
It doesn't have a tail.

الشمبانزي كبير. يعيش في الغابة. وليس له ذيل.



Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك ان ينظر ويقرأ.

Al-Baheer - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



The fennec fox lives in the **desert**. It has big ears.

يعيش ثعلب القنك في الصحراء. وله أذن كبيرة.



The spider monkey is small. It lives in the **forest**.

It has a tail.

قرد العنكبوت صغير. ويعيش في الغابة. وله ذيل.



The penguins live in a **large group** called a **colony**.

تعيش البطاريق في مجموعة كبيرة تسمى مستعمرة.



The owl lives in a **hole** in a tree.

تعيش البومة في حفرة في الشجرة.



Crayfish take **shelter** under **rocks** in **rivers**.

جراد البحر (السلطعون) يحتوى تحت الصخور في الأنهار.



Lions and cheetahs hunt other **animals** to eat.

تصطاد الأسود والفهود حيوانات أخرى لتأكلها.



Turtles hide under rocks.

تختبئ السلاحف تحت الصخور.







# Activities

## 1 Look and complete.



che \_ta \_



chim \_anze \_



fe \_ \_ ec f \_x



m \_ca \_



se \_l \_on



s \_o \_h



s \_ider m \_nkey



c \_b \_a

## 2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

o l  
i n



r i c y  
h s f a



r l t  
e t u



w o  
l



n u n  
p g e i



u s q l  
e i r r



Help your child deal with such questions.  
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



### 3 || Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 Lots of birds (build - swim - climb) nests in trees.
- 2 Penguins gather in a large group called a (nest - colony - burrow).
- 3 (Crayfish - Squirrels - Lions) live in rivers.
- 4 Lions and cheetahs (build - hunt - swim) other animals.
- 5 Rabbits and foxes (dig - hunt - climb) burrows.
- 6 Penguins live in a colony to keep (cold - calm - warm).
- 7 (Birds - Rabbits - Cheetahs) live in nests.
- 8 Animals take (homes - houses - shelter) to stay warm and be safe.
- 9 (Birds - Lions - Turtles) hide under rocks.
- 10 Penguins gather in large (teams - groups - nests).

### 4 || Read and match.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1 A penguin          | a takes shelter under rocks in rivers.    |
| 2 An owl             | b hunt other animals to eat.              |
| 3 A crayfish         | c lives in a large group called a colony. |
| 4 Lions and cheetahs | d lives in a hole in a tree.              |

1-( )

2-( )

3-( )

4-( )



5 | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 live - Penguins - together - a colony - in - .

2 foxes - Rabbits - burrows - dig - and - .

3 visited - park - I - a wildlife - .

6 | Read the passage then answer the questions.

When we visit a wildlife park, we can learn how animals behave by watching what they do. In wildlife parks, animals live in places which are close to their natural habitats. But how do animals behave in the wild? Animals live in habitats where they can get food and water, and live safely. Animals take shelter so they can stay warm, be safe from other animals,





dig - burrows



move - slowly

8 Fill in the spaces with:

gather - hide - nests - hunt

- 1 Lots of birds build ..... in trees.
- 2 Penguins ..... in a colony to keep warm.
- 3 Crayfish ..... under rocks.
- 4 Lions and cheetahs ..... other animals.

9 Read and complete.

rabbit - macaw - fox - birds

Dig a burrow	Build a nest

10 Copy the following sentence.

I love seeing the chimpanzees.

Unit (4) - In the wild

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.





Welcome to the Animal Show! Look! What do you know about this animal? What do elephants eat?

مرحباً بكم في عرض الحيوانات! انظروا ماذا تعرفون عن هذا الحيوان؟ ماذا تأكل الأفيال؟

Hmm. They're very big, but I don't think they eat meat. I think they might eat grass.

هممم! إنها كبيرة جداً، لكن لا أعتقد أنهم يأكلون اللحم. أعتقد أنهم ربما يأكلون الحشائش.

Correct! OK, next. Is the elephant the biggest animal in the world?

صحيح! حسناً، التالي. هل الفيل هو أكبر حيوان في العالم؟

Er, no. I don't think it is. I think blue whales might be the biggest animals in the world.

لا، لا أعتقد أنه كذلك. أعتقد أن الحيتان الزرقاء ربما تكون أكبر الحيوانات في العالم.

Correct again. Last question. Elephants can swim, true or false?

صحيح مرة أخرى. السؤال الأخير. يمكن للأفيال أن تسبح، صواب أم خطأ؟

Well, they don't live near the sea, so I think they might not be able to swim.

حسناً، إنهم لا يعيشون بالقرب من البحر، لذلك أعتقد أنهم ربما لا يستطيعون السباحة.

That's incorrect - elephants can swim in rivers very well!

هذا غير صحيح - يمكن للفيلة السباحة في الأنهار بشكل جيد جداً.

Help your child listen to the dialogue.

ساعد طفلك أن يستمع إلى المحادثة.



## might / might not

## Usage

لاستخدام

We use "might" when we are not sure of something.  
 نستخدم might عند عدم التأكد من شيء ما.

## Affirmative

الإثبات

Subject + might + inf. ....

e.g. This animal might live in Africa.



## Negative

النفى

Subject + might not + inf. ....

e.g. This animal might not be able to swim.



★ Look at the pictures and complete with:

might - might not

1 It ..... be able to move fast.



2 It lives in rivers. It ..... take shelter under a rock.



3 It's a small bird. It ..... live in a hole.



4 It lives in rivers. It ..... eat fish.







# Activities

## ① Complete the following dialogue with:

might not - biggest - grass - whale

Sara : What do elephant eat?

Mazen : I think they might eat (1) .....

Sara : Is the elephant the (2) ..... animal in the world?

Mazen : No. I think it might be the blue (3) .....

Sara : Can elephants swim?

Mazen : I think they (4) ..... be able to swim.

## ② Choose the correct word(s).

① This animal might (live - lives - living) in Africa.

② This animal might not (eat - eats - eating) grass.

③ Rabbits might (no - not - non) swim in rivers.

④ Elephants don't live near the sea, so I think they (might - might not - can) be able to swim?

⑤ I think turtles (might - have not - should) take shelter under rocks.

## ③ Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

① live - Africa - Elephants - in - might - .

② might - It - swim - not - able to - be - .

③ not - rivers - Elephants - swim - might - in - .

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

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# Lesson (4)

## Reading Understanding different habitats

Listen, point and say.



polar habitat  
البيئة القطبية



desert  
صحراء



rainforest  
غابة مطيرة



grassland  
المراعي / أرض عشبية



Habitats  
البيئات الطبيعية



wetland  
أرض رطبة



### Definitions

Equator an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth

خط الاستواء

North Pole the point at the farthest north of the world

القطب الشمالي

South Pole the point at the farthest south of the world

القطب الجنوبي



## Look and read.

A habitat is a place with a particular kind of climate and landscape. There are different habitats all over the world. They have different animals, plants, and non-living things.

الموطن هو مكان به نوع خاص من المناخ والمناظر الطبيعية. هناك مواطن مختلفة في جميع أنحاء العالم. وبها حيوانات ونباتات وكائنات غير حية مختلفة.

### Compare these three habitats:

قارن هذه المواطن الثلاثة:



**polar**

In a polar habitat, there is snow and ice, and everything looks white. There aren't any trees, and the plants are small. Animals can take shelter in burrows.

في الموطن القطبي، يوجد ثلوج وجليد ويبدو كل شيء أبيض. لا توجد أي أشجار، والنباتات صغيرة. يمكن للحيوانات أن تتخذ مأوى في الجحور.

There are rainforests in warm, tropical parts of the world. Lots of animals here live in the trees and they eat leaves and fruit. It is hot and wet, and the trees grow lots of fruit.



**rainforests**

توجد غابات مطيرة في الأجزاء الاستوائية الدافئة من العالم. يعيش الكثير من الحيوانات هنا في الأشجار ويأكلون أوراق الأشجار والفاكهة. يكون الجو حارًا ورطبًا وتثمر الأشجار الكثير من الفاكهة.



**wetland**

A wetland can be wet all the time. Wetlands can be near the sea or near a river. A swamp is a wetland where there are lots of trees. The tree roots can be in the water and animals hide in them.

يمكن للأرض الرطبة أن تكون رطبة طوال الوقت. يمكن أن تكون الأراضي الرطبة بالقرب من البحر أو بالقرب من النهر. المستنقع هو عبارة عن أرض رطبة حيث يوجد الكثير من الأشجار. يمكن أن تكون جذور الشجرة في الماء وتختبئ الحيوانات فيها.

Help your child read about different habitats.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ عن المواطن المختلفة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



## Unit (4)

## Lesson (4)

Look and read.



An **arctic fox** is white. It **digs burrows** in the ground. It lives in a **polar** habitat.

A **spider monkey** eats fruit and lives in **trees**.  
It lives in a **rainforest** habitat.





## Look and read.

There are different habitats around the world because of the different climate and conditions. Some parts of the world are cold, and some are hot.

هناك مواطن مختلفة حول العالم بسبب المناخ والظروف المختلفة. بعض أجزاء العالم باردة والبعض الآخر حار.

**Equator** - this is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth.

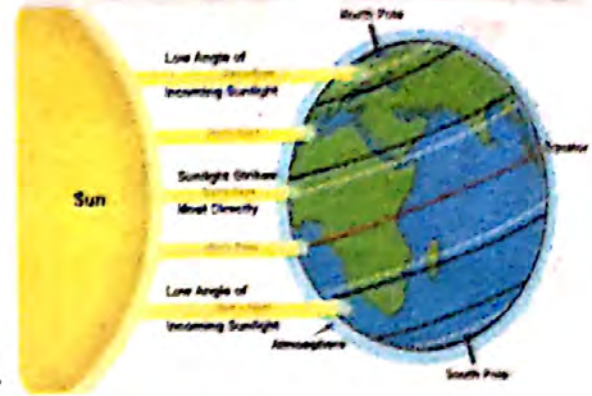
خط الاستواء هو خط وهمي حول منتصف الأرض.

**North Pole** - this is the point at the farthest north of the world.

القطب الشمالي هذه هي (النقطة / المنطقة) في أقصى شمال العالم.

**South Pole** - this is the point at the farthest south of the world.

القطب الجنوبي هذه هي (النقطة / المنطقة) في أقصى جنوب العالم.



**Polar** **Savanna** **Other**  
**Tropical Rainforest** **Grassland** **Desert** **Egypt**

The equator gets the most sunshine. It is hot here for all 12 months of the year. The North and South Poles don't get a lot of sunshine. It is very cold in these parts of the world. We can see the different habitats on a map of the world.

يحصل خط الاستواء على أكبر قدر من أشعة الشمس. يكون الجو حارًا هنا طوال ١٢ شهرًا من العام. لا يحصل القطب الشمالي والجنوبي على الكثير من أشعة الشمس. الجو شديد البرودة في هذه الأجزاء من العالم. نستطيع أن نرى المواطن المختلفة على خريطة العالم.

Help your child about different habitats.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ عن البيئات المختلفة.

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# Activities

1 Look and complete.



ra\_nf\_r\_st



we\_la\_d




gra\_\_land



d\_\_ert

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

s a a  
d n g r  
l s




s e r  
f r o t  
n i a



e d s  
t e r



t q r e  
o u a



l o  
r p a



t n e l  
d w a



3 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 near - are - Wetland - the sea - habitats - .

2 The equator - sunshine - gets - most - the - .

3 monkey - fruit - A spider - eats - .



#### 4 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 A/An (spider monkey - crayfish - arctic fox) lives in the polar habitat.
- 2 The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) is the point at the farthest north of the world.
- 3 A (polar - tropical - swamp) habitat has snow and ice.
- 4 Wetlands can be near (deserts - North Pole - rivers).
- 5 The (South Pole - equator - North Pole) is the point at the farthest south of the world.
- 6 (Macaws - Sloths - Spider monkeys) have colored feathers.
- 7 A spider monkey lives in a (desert - polar - rainforest) habitat.
- 8 The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth.
- 9 Wolves have (feathers - fur - leaves).
- 10 (Macaws - Crayfish - Spider monkeys) live in dark, warm water and take shelter in tree roots.
- 11 There is (rain - snow - sand) and ice in a polar habitat.
- 12 Rainforests are (cold - warm - wind) and wet places.
- 13 A turtle lives in a (polar - rainforest - wetland) habitat.
- 14 A swamp is a wetland habitat with lots of (trees - people - cars).
- 15 Some animals take shelter in (houses - burrows - homes).

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

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### 5 Read the passage then answer the questions.

There are different habitats around the world because of the different climate and conditions. Some parts of the world are cold, and some are hot. The equator is the hottest part of the world. The North and South Poles are the coldest parts of the world. The equator gets the most sunshine. It is hot for all 12 months of the year. The North and South Poles don't get a lot of sunshine.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) gets the most sunshine.
- 2 The North Pole is very (hot - warm - cold).

#### B) Answer the following questions.

- 3 Why is the equator the hottest part of the world?  
.....
- 4 Why are there different habitats?  
.....

### 6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

polar - wetland - rainforest

- 1 A spider monkey lives in a ..... habitat.



- 2 A turtle lives in a ..... habitat.



- 3 An arctic fox lives in a ..... habitat.



Unit (4) - In the wild

Help your child deal with such questions.  
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.



## Phonics

 Listen and repeat.

-nd



grassland

مرعى / أرض عُشبية



wetland

أرض رطبة

-nt



tent

خيمة



hunt

يصاد

-mp



swamp

مستنقع



camp

معسكر

Look and say.



Can I camp in a wetland?

No! Don't put a tent in a swamp!

Can I camp in a grassland?

No! Cheetahs hunt in the grassland.

Help your child recognize these sounds.  
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الأصوات.



## Look and read.

### Inside the rainforest

A rainforest is an amazing habitat. There are many different plants, trees, animals, insects and birds. It rains a lot, and it is very hot. This makes it humid. All parts of the rainforest support each other. This is called an "ecosystem".

الغابة المطيرة هي موطن رائع. يوجد بها العديد من النباتات والأشجار والحيوانات والحشرات والطيور المختلفة. إنها تمطر كثيرًا، وشديدة الحرارة. هذا يجعلها رطبة. جميع أجزاء الغابة المطيرة تدعم بعضها البعض. وهذا يسمى بالنظام البيئي.

**There are four layers in a rainforest:** توجد أربع طبقات في الغابة المطيرة:

1. The top layer is called the **"emergent layer"**. This is the top of the trees. Not many animals live here - there are birds (such as macaws), spiders, butterflies and some small monkeys.

تسمى الطبقة العليا **"الطبقة الناشئة"**. هذا هو الجزء العلوي من الأشجار. لا يعيش هنا الكثير من الحيوانات. هناك طيور "مثل ببغاء المكاو" والعناكب والفراشات وبعض القردة الصغيرة.

2. The **"canopy layer"** is under the top layer. There is shelter and lots of food such as fruit and nuts here. Lots of animals live in the canopy layer, including sloths, monkeys and birds.

**طبقة المظلة** تكون تحت الطبقة العليا. يوجد مأوى وكثير من الطعام مثل الفاكهة والمكسرات. يعيش الكثير من الحيوانات في طبقة المظلة، بما فيها حيوانات الدب الكسلان والقردة والطيور.



Help your child learn about the rainforest layers. ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم عن طبقات الغابة المطيرة.




3. The "**understory layer**" is under the canopy. There isn't a lot of sun here, so it's dark and humid. Rain falls down through the layers above, but there isn't a lot of sun. There are lots of insects, lizards and frogs. Other larger animals hunt for food in the understory layer.

الطبقة السفلية تحت المظلة. ليس هناك الكثير من أشعة الشمس لذلك هي مظلمة ورطبة. يتساقط المطر عبر الطبقات أعلاه، لكن لا يوجد الكثير من الشمس. هناك الكثير من الحشرات والسحالي والضفادع. تصطاد الحيوانات الكبيرة الأخرى من أجل الطعام في الطبقة السفلى.

4. On the **forest floor**, it is very dark. Very little sunlight can get through the trees. Snakes crawl **تزحف** on the rainforest floor. Because it's dark, plants here need to have big leaves so they can get sunlight.

على أرضية الغابة، الجو مظلم جدًا. يمكن أن يمر القليل جدًا من أشعة الشمس عبر الأشجار. تزحف الثعابين على أرض الغابات المطيرة. نظرًا لأنها مظلمة، تحتاج النباتات هنا إلى أوراق شجر كبيرة حتى يمكنها الحصول على ضوء الشمس.

 Read again and tick (✓) or cross (X).

- 1 Sloths live in the emergent layer. ( )
- 2 There aren't a lot of animals in the emergent layer. ( )
- 3 There are lots of things to eat in the canopy layer. ( )
- 4 Not many animals live in the canopy layer. ( )
- 5 It is dark in the understory layer. ( )
- 6 Plants on the forest floor have small leaves. ( )

Help your child learn about the rainforest layers. ساعد طفلك أن يتعلم عن طبقات الغابة المطيرة.

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# Activities

1 Look and complete.



swa\_\_



ca\_\_



grassla\_\_



te\_\_



hu\_\_



wetla\_\_

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

n t  
e t




\_\_\_\_\_

t a w  
n e d l



\_\_\_\_\_

p s a  
w m




\_\_\_\_\_

h n  
u t



\_\_\_\_\_

m a  
p c



\_\_\_\_\_

s n a  
d g r l  
a s



\_\_\_\_\_



### 3 | Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 The rainforest top layer is called the (floor - emergent - canopy) layer.
- 2 Sloths live in the (canopy - emergent - floor) layer.
- 3 It's very dark in the (floor - canopy - understory) layer.
- 4 We're going to camp. We need a (swamp - tent - grassland).
- 5 Lizards and frogs live in the (emergent - canopy - understory) layer.
- 6 A lion can (crawl - fly - hunt).
- 7 There are (two - three - four) layers in the rainforest.
- 8 There isn't a lot of sun here, so it's (light - wet - dark).
- 9 Plants have big (ears - leaves - insects), so they can get sunlight.

### 4 | Read and match.

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 The top layer is           | a in a wetland.              |
| 2 Not many animals           | b called the emergent layer. |
| 3 Plants in the forest floor | c live in the top layer.     |
| 4 You can't camp             | d need to have big leaves.   |

1- ( ) / 2- ( ) 3- ( ) 4- ( )

### 5 | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 I - in - wetland - Can - camp - a - ?

2 is - amazing - A rainforest - habitat - an - .

3 hunt - Large - for - animals - food - .

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

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## 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1



need - tent - camp

2



cheetahs - hunt

## 7 Fill in the spaces with:

sunlight - emergent - forest floor - frogs - fruit - humid - sloths

- 1 Birds, butterflies and small monkeys live in the ..... layers.
- 2 There is shelter and lots of ..... in the canopy layer.
- 3 Monkeys, ..... and birds live in the canopy layer.
- 4 The understory layer is ..... and darker than the canopy layer.
- 5 Lizards, ..... and insects live in the understory layer.
- 6 The plants on the ..... have big leaves.
- 7 Very little ..... gets through trees on the forest floor.

## 8 Complete the following dialogue with:

grassland - can't - four - many

Nada : How (1) ..... layers are there in the rainforest?

Asmaa : There are (2) ..... layers.

Nada : Can I camp in a (3) ..... ?

Asmaa : No, you (4) .....



# Lesson (7)

## Reading Life skills

Listen, point and say.

### Changes to habitats

التغيرات في البيئات



drought  
الجفاف



deforestation  
التصحر (إزالة الغابات)



pollution  
التلوث



flood  
الفيضان



volcanoes  
البراكين



fire  
حريق



ash  
رماد بركاني



building  
البناء

### Definitions

drought	when there isn't enough water	جفاف
deforestation	cutting down trees	إزالة الغابات
pollution	making land, water or air dirty	تلوث
building	destroying habitats to make homes or offices	المباني
flood	when there is too much rain and water covers the land	فيضان
volcano	when it erupts, ash falls to the ground	بركان

Help your child identify these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.



## Look and read.

### Changes to habitats

Animals and plants live together in balance in different habitats. But what happens when things change? There are lots of reasons for change.

تعيش الحيوانات والنباتات معاً في توازن في مواطن مختلفة. لكن ماذا يحدث عندما تتغير الأشياء؟ هناك الكثير من الأسباب للتغيير.

#### Human activity النشاط البشري

##### Deforestation

إزالة الغابات

People cut down forests and rainforests to use the trees, or to make land for farming. This destroys the habitats of hundreds of animals, birds and plants.

يقوم الناس بإزالة الغابات والغابات المطيرة لاستخدام الأشجار، أو لتهيئة الأرض للزراعة. هذا يدمر مواطن مئات الحيوانات والطيور والنباتات.



##### Pollution

التلوث

Pollution can be on land, in water, or in the air. People leave garbage on the land and in rivers and seas. We put chemicals in rivers and seas, and damage the air with machines and fires.

يمكن أن يحدث التلوث على الأرض أو في الماء أو في الهواء. يترك الناس القمامة على الأرض وفي الأنهار والبحار. نحن نضع المواد الكيماوية في الأنهار والبحار ونتلف الهواء بالآلات والحرائق.



##### Building

البناء

New buildings for homes, offices and factories can destroy habitats. They can be good for people, but bad for the animals that lose their homes.

يمكن لعمليات البناء الجديدة للمنازل والمكاتب والمصانع أن تدمر المواطن الطبيعية، يمكن أن تكون مفيدة للناس، لكنها ضارة للحيوانات التي تفقد مواطنها.





## Natural disasters الكوارث الطبيعية

## Volcanoes

البراكين

When a volcano erupts, ash falls to the ground and covers it. In the short term, plants can't grow. The ash pollutes the air.



عندما ينفجر البركان، يسقط الرماد على الأرض ويغطيها. على المدى القصير، لا يمكن للنباتات أن تنمو. الرماد يلوث الهواء.

## Drought

الجفاف

When there isn't enough rain, the ground is dry and plants can't grow. Animals can't find water to drink. Farmers can't grow food.



عندما لا يكون هناك ما يكفي من الأمطار، تكون الأرض جافة والنباتات لا يمكنها النمو. لا تستطيع الحيوانات العثور على الماء للشرب. ولا يستطيع الفلاحون زراعة الطعام.

## Flood

الفيضان

In a flood, there is an overflow of water to land that is usually dry. This can happen in heavy rain or a storm. Floods can destroy natural habitats as well as people's homes.



في الفيضان، يحدث تدفق فائض للمياه على الأرض التي عادة تكون جافة. يمكن أن يحدث هذا في هطول أمطار غزيرة أو عاصفة. يمكن أن تدمر الفيضانات المواطن الطبيعية وكذلك منازل الناس.

## Fire

النار (الحريق)

Fires can happen in forests or grassland. Fires can destroy many habitats very quickly. The smoke pollutes the air.



يمكن أن تحدث الحرائق في الغابات أو المراعي العشبية. يمكن أن تدمر الحرائق الكثير من المواطن بسرعة شديدة. يلوث الدخان الهواء.



## Positive effects of change

الآثار الإيجابية للتغيير

**Read and write the suitable natural disaster.**

Volcano - Fire - Flood

Water can bring new nutrients to the land. This helps plants to grow in the future.

يمكن للماء أن يجلب عناصر غذائية جديدة للأرض وهذا يساعد النباتات في النمو في المستقبل.

There are minerals in the ash which are good for the soil. The soil will be healthier after some time.

توجد معادن في الرماد وهي مفيدة للتربة. ستكون التربة أكثر صحة بعد مرور بعض الوقت.



Dead trees and leaves on the forest floor can be burned. This puts important nutrients into the soil.

يمكن حرق الأشجار الميتة والأوراق على أرضية الغابة. وهذا يضع العناصر الغذائية الهامة في التربة.





## Read and answer.

Seleem



I don't think we should build twenty new homes next to the lake on the edge of our town. The lake is a habitat for lots of wildlife. There are birds, fish, insects, snakes and frogs. There are lots of different trees and plants. It is also a beautiful place for people to visit and relax. The new homes will destroy this habitat. The machines will pollute the air and the water.

لا اعتقد أننا ينبغي أن نبني عشرين منزلًا جديدًا بجوار البحيرة على حافة مدينتنا. البحيرة موطن للكثير من الحياة البرية. هناك طيور وأسماك وحشرات وبعوض وضفادع. يوجد الكثير من الأشجار والنباتات المختلفة. كما أنه مكان جميل للناس للزيارة والاسترخاء. ستدمر المنازل الجديدة هذا الموطن. سوف تلوث الآلات الهواء والماء.

Adam



I think it is a good idea to build the new homes. People need homes to live in. The city is crowded with too many houses. It will make jobs for lots of people. We can plant new trees after they build the homes. The animals will find somewhere else to live. It will be a beautiful place for people to live in.

أعتقد أنها فكرة جيدة أن نبني منازل جديدة. يحتاج الناس منازل للعيش فيها. المدينة مزدحمة بالعديد من المنازل. ستوفر وظائف للكثير من الناس. يمكننا زرع أشجار جديدة بعد بنائهم للمنازل. سوف تجد الحيوانات مكانًا آخر للعيش فيه. سيكون مكانًا جميلًا للناس للعيش فيه.

- 1 Who is thinking about animals?
- 2 Who is thinking about people?
- 3 Do you agree with one or both of them?

Help your child read and answer.

ساعد طفلك أن يقرأ و يجيب.





# Activities

1 Look and complete.



de\_oresta\_ion



poll\_t\_on



bu\_l\_ing



vo\_ca\_o



dr\_ght



f\_od

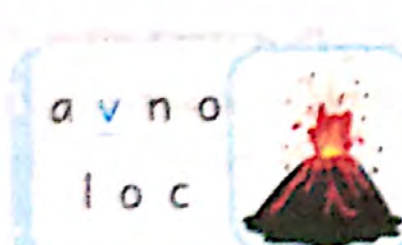


f\_r\_



a\_h

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.





### 3 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 A (flood - fire - volcano) is an overflow of water.
- 2 When there isn't enough water, this is called a (volcano - drought - flood).
- 3 (Pollution - Volcano - Drought) is making land, water or air dirty.
- 4 (Volcano - Deforestation - Pollution) is cutting down forests.
- 5 We shouldn't (pollute - cut - keep) our environment.
- 6 Flood is a natural (mineral - disaster - fire).
- 7 We shouldn't destroy natural (habits - houses - habitats).

### 4 Read and match.

- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Animals and plants            | a factories can destroy habitats. |
| 2 There are minerals in the ash | b live together in balance.       |
| 3 Fires can happen in           | c which are good for the soil.    |
| 4 New buildings for homes and   | d forests and grassland.          |

1- ( )

2- ( )

3- ( )

4- ( )

### 5 Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 can - natural - Floods - destroy - habitats - .

2 chemicals - We - in - put - rivers - .

3 nutrients - Water - to the - brings - land - .

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

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## 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



Farmers - food



Smoke - air

## 7 Fill in the space with.

Deforestation - flood - Building - drought - volcano - fire - Pollution

- 1 A ..... is when there is too much rain onto land that is usually dry.
- 2 ..... is when people cut down forests.
- 3 ..... makes the land, air and water dirty.
- 4 ..... new homes can destroy habitats.
- 5 When a ..... erupts, ash falls on the ground.
- 6 When it's dry, ..... can burn grass and trees.
- 7 A ..... is when there isn't enough rain.

## 8 Complete the following dialogue with:

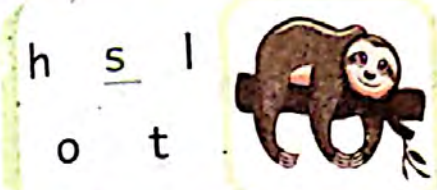
protect - grow - do - nutrients

- Reem : Water can bring (1) ..... to the land.  
 Hana : Really! What (2) ..... nutrients do?  
 Reem : They help plants to (3) ..... in the future.  
 Hana : Well. We should (4) ..... our environment.



# Activities on Unit (4)

1 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.



2 Complete the following dialogue with:

chimpanzees - wildlife - webcam - slowly

Adam : It was great at the (1) ..... park yesterday.

Hana : Yes, I loved seeing the (2) .....

Adam : I thought the sloth was great! It moved (3) .....

Hana : Let's look on the (4) ..... We might see it again.

3 Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 Lions and cheetahs (build - hunt - swim) other animals.
- 2 Rabbits and foxes (swim - climb - dig) burrows.
- 3 This animal might (live - lives - living) in Africa.
- 4 (Polar - Rainforest - Swamp) habitats are near the equator.
- 5 When there isn't enough water, this is called a (volcano - drought - flood).

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

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## 4 | Read and match.

1 Birds live

2 Macaws have

3 Crayfish live

4 The rainforest top layer is

a beautiful colored feathers.

b called the emergent layer.

c in nests.

d in rivers under rocks.

1-( )

2-( )

3-( )

4-( )

## 5 | Read the passage then answer the questions.

A habitat is a particular kind of climate and landscape. There are different habitats all over the world. They have different animals, plants and non-living things. In a polar habitat, there is snow and ice, and everything looks white. There aren't any trees, and the plants are small. Animals can take shelter in burrows. There are rainforests in warm tropical parts of the world. It has lots of animals and trees.



# Unit (5)

# All about water

كل شيء عن الماء



## Scope and Sequence:

Vocabulary	المفردات اللغوية	Water in the environment: ground, oasis, spring, soak, surface, river, under the ground The water cycle: condensation, cycle, evaporation, groundwater, precipitation, runoff
Language	اللغة	- The water has evaporated. - I've never eaten olives. - Have you ever visited an oasis? - Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Reading	القراءة	- A brochure about an oasis; a text about rivers, seas and oceans; a text on how plants and animals adapt to water scarcity
Phonics	الصوتيات	Schwa: river, water, polar, cobra
Life-skills	المهارات الحياتية	- Participation - Critical thinking: understanding the links between ideas
Values	القيم	- Curiosity - Appreciation of science
Issues and challenges	القضايا والتحديات	- Environmental responsibility - Awareness of duties and rights
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	- Social studies: saving water - Science: the water cycle



 Listen, point and say.



lake  
بحيرة



oasis  
واحة



spring  
ينبوع (عين مياه)



underground river  
نهر جوفي



soak  
يغمر بالماء



surface  
سطح



shade  
ظل



ground  
أرض





Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the desert. People have lived here for thousands of years. The desert is hot and dry, but in an oasis there is water. People can grow trees and plants, and look after animals. I've visited Siwa Oasis with my family. We ate lots of fruit, we saw some monuments and we swam in the spring.

واحة سيوة مكان ممتع للغابة في الصحراء. يعيش الناس هنا منذ آلاف السنين. الصحراء حارة وجافة لكن في الواحة يوجد ماء. يمكن للناس زراعة الأشجار والنباتات، ورعاية الحيوانات. لقد زرت واحة سيوة مع عائلتي. أكلنا الكثير من الفاكهة ورأينا بعض الآثار وسبحنا في ينبوع.



## Unit (5)



Look, listen and read.



How is an oasis formed?  
كيف تتكون الواحة؟

1

Rain falls on the ground.

يسقط المطر على الأرض.

2

The rain soaks into the earth.

يتشرب / يتنقذ المطر إلى الأرض.

3

The rain makes rivers and lakes under the ground.

الأمطار تكون أنهار وبحيرات تحت الأرض.

4

Water comes up to the surface of the ground in a spring.

تصعد المياه على سطح الأرض في ينبوع.

5

An oasis is a place where there is a big spring or lots of springs.

الواحة هي المكان الذي يوجد فيها نبع كبير أو الكثير من الينابيع.



Listen, point and say.

Lessons (1 & 2)



olive tree  
شجرة الزيتون



acacia tree  
شجرة السنط



tamarisk tree  
شجرة الطرفاء



date palm tree  
النخلة



spearmint  
التنعاع



basil  
نبات الريحان



# Plants at an oasis نباتات في الواحة

Help your child identify these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

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## Look and read.

## What plants can we see at an oasis?

ما هي النباتات التي نستطيع أن نراها في الواحة؟

There are many different plants and trees at an **oasis**. They make the oasis a special place. The **desert** is hot, and the trees and plants give people food, medicine, and **shade**.



يوجد العديد من النباتات والأشجار المختلفة في الواحة. وهذا يجعل من الواحة مكانًا مميزًا. الصحراء حارة والأشجار والنباتات تمد الناس بالطعام والدواء والظل.



Farmers grow tall **date palm trees**. They can sell dates in Egypt and all over the world. We can cook with dates or eat them whole. People also use the leaves of date palm trees to make baskets.

يزرع الفلاحون أشجار النخيل الطويلة. يمكنهم بيع التمور في مصر وجميع أنحاء العالم. يمكننا أن نطبخ بالتمر أو نأكله كاملاً. يستخدم الناس أيضًا أوراق أشجار النخيل في صنع السلال.

**Olive trees** grow here as well. People eat olives, cook with olives, and make olive oil. Olives are very good for you. The wood from the olive tree is hard, and we can make useful things from it such as bowls and spoons.



تنمو أشجار الزيتون هنا أيضًا. يأكل الناس الزيتون ويطبخون بالزيتون ويصنعون زيت الزيتون. الزيتون مفيد جدًا لك. الخشب من شجرة الزيتون صلب، ويمكننا أن نصنع منه أشياء مفيدة مثل الأوعية والملاعق.





Acacia trees are old and very special. They provide shelter for people and animals. They protect the oasis from sandstorms.

أشجار السنط قديمة ومميزة جدًا. إنها توفر المأوى للناس والحيوانات. وتحمي الواحة من العواصف الرملية.

Tamarisk trees also protect the oasis from sandstorms. They are smaller than acacia trees and they have pretty pink flowers.



تحمي أشجار الطرفاء الواحة أيضًا من العواصف الرملية. إنها أصغر من أشجار السنط ولديها أزهار وردية جميلة.



People can grow spearmint in an oasis. This is a herb. It can be a medicine, or you can put it in food or drink.

يمكن للناس أن يزرعوا النعناع في الواحة. هذا عُشب يمكن استخدامه كدواء أو يمكنك وضعه في الطعام أو الشراب.

Basil is another herb. It is very good for you. It has lots of vitamins and minerals in it, and you can make medicine from its oil. It's delicious in food, too!



الريحان عُشب آخر مفيد جدًا لك. يحتوي على الكثير من الفيتامينات والمعادن، ويمكنك صنع الدواء من زيته. إنه لذيذ في الطعام أيضًا!





# Activities

1 | Look and complete.



p\_lm t\_ee



oli\_e tr\_e



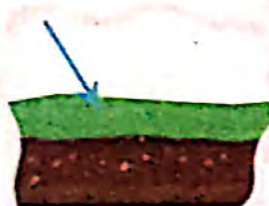
sh\_de



o\_s\_s



l\_ke



su\_fa\_e



s\_ak



sp\_i\_g

2 | Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

s l b  
a i



a o i  
s s



a l  
e k



s d a  
h e



u f s e  
r c a



a m p l  
e r t e





### 3) Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 Siwa Oasis is in the (city - desert - town).
- 2 You can make (oil - baskets - soil) with the leaves of palm trees.
- 3 There are lots of (shade - springs - sandstorms) of fresh water in the oasis.
- 4 The trees and plants give people food, medicine and (monuments - shade - ground).
- 5 We can (grow - swim - come) plants.
- 6 Acacia trees provide (shelter - dates - leaves) for people from the sun.
- 7 (Olive - Basil - Shade) is a herb.
- 8 Acacia trees give us (shade - protection - baskets) from storms in the desert.
- 9 People can grow (medicine - shade - spearmint) in an oasis.
- 10 Rain (flies - falls - fills) on the ground.

### 4) Read and match.

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 There are fresh water springs | a) from plants and herbs.          |
| 2 We can sit in the shade       | b) at an oasis.                    |
| 3 We can make medicine          | c) shelter for people and animals. |
| 4 Acacia trees provide          | d) of a tree when it is hot.       |

1-( )      2-( )      3-( )      4-( )

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



**5 | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences**

1 date - trees - Farmers - palm - grow - .

2 can - People - grow - an oasis - spearmint - in - .

3 in - spring - We - the - swam - .

**6 | Read the passage then answer the questions.**

Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the desert. People have lived here for thousands of years. The desert is hot and dry, but in an oasis there is water. People can grow trees and plants, and look after animals. I've visited Siwa Oasis with my family. We ate lots of fruit. We saw some monuments and we swam in the spring .



# Lesson (3)

## Language use

### Present Perfect Tense

زمن المضارع التام

#### Form

(I / We / You / They / plural noun) + **have**  
(He / She / It / singular noun) + **has** + P.P (التصريف الثالث)

e.g. I **have** visited an oasis with my family three times.



e.g. He **has** climbed a mountain.



#### Usage

To talk about past experiences.

للتحدث عن الخبرات الحياتية الماضية.

#### Note:

have	= 've
has	= 's

#### Conjugation of verbs

Present	Past	P.P
visit	يُزور visited	visited
try	يُجرب tried	tried
climb	يُتسلق climbed	climbed
walk	يُمشي walked	walked
eat	يُأكل ate	eaten
take	يأخذ took	taken
see	يُرى saw	seen
make	يُصنع made	made

Help your child identify the present perfect tense.  
ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على زمن المضارع التام.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



## Keywords

never	أبداً is used in negative.	نستخدم للنفي.
ever	من قبل is used in question.	نستخدم في السؤال.

e.g. I **have** **never** **eaten** olives.

e.g. **Have** you **ever** **seen** a snake?

## Negative

have **not** / haven't + p.p  
has **not** / hasn't

e.g. I **haven't** **visited** an oasis.

e.g. She **hasn't** **climbed** a mountain.

## (Yes / No) question

**Have** + (you / we / they / plural noun) + **ever** + p.p .....?  
**Has** + (he / she / it / singular noun) + **ever** + p.p .....?

e.g. **Have** you **ever** **walked** in the desert?

😊 Yes, I have.      😊 No, I haven't.

## Choose the correct word(s).

- I have (visits - visited - visiting) Siwa Oasis.
- He (have - having - has) climbed a mountain.
- Have you (never - ever - every) seen a spring?
- I have (never - ever - every) eaten olives.
- I (has - have - having) talked to Hassan.





# Activities

① Complete the following dialogue with.

haven't - mountain - have - Siwa

Ramy : Have you ever visited (1)..... ?

Sama : Yes, I (2) .....

Ramy : Have you climbed a (3)..... there?

Sama : No, I (4).....

② Choose the correct word(s).

① People have (lived - lives - living) here for thousands of years.

② He has (climb - climbs - climbed) a mountain.

③ Have you (never - ever - usually) seen a snake?

④ We have (see - saw - seen) a big lake.

⑤ I (taken - has taken - have taken) photos of the desert.

⑥ She (isn't - hasn't - doesn't) visited Alexandria.

⑦ He has (ever - every - never) eaten fresh dates.

⑧ We (have - are - has) seen lots of trees.

⑨ They have never (swim - swum - swam) in a river.

⑩ He (is - have - has) climbed a tree.

⑪ Has (they - you - she) ever been to an oasis?

⑫ Have they (ever - never - now) drunk spearmint tea?

⑬ No, he (never has - has ever - has never) slept in the desert.

⑭ (Has - Have - Do) you ever made olive oil?

⑮ (Yes - Not - No), she has never seen a snake.

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term





### 3 | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 you - made - Have - oil - ever - olive - ?

2 olives - I've - eaten - never - .

3 has - tree - She - a - climbed - .

### 4 | Look and write a sentence under each picture.

1



never - eaten - dates

2



has - climb

3



drunk - coffee

4



never - visited - oasis

### 5 | Copy the following sentence.

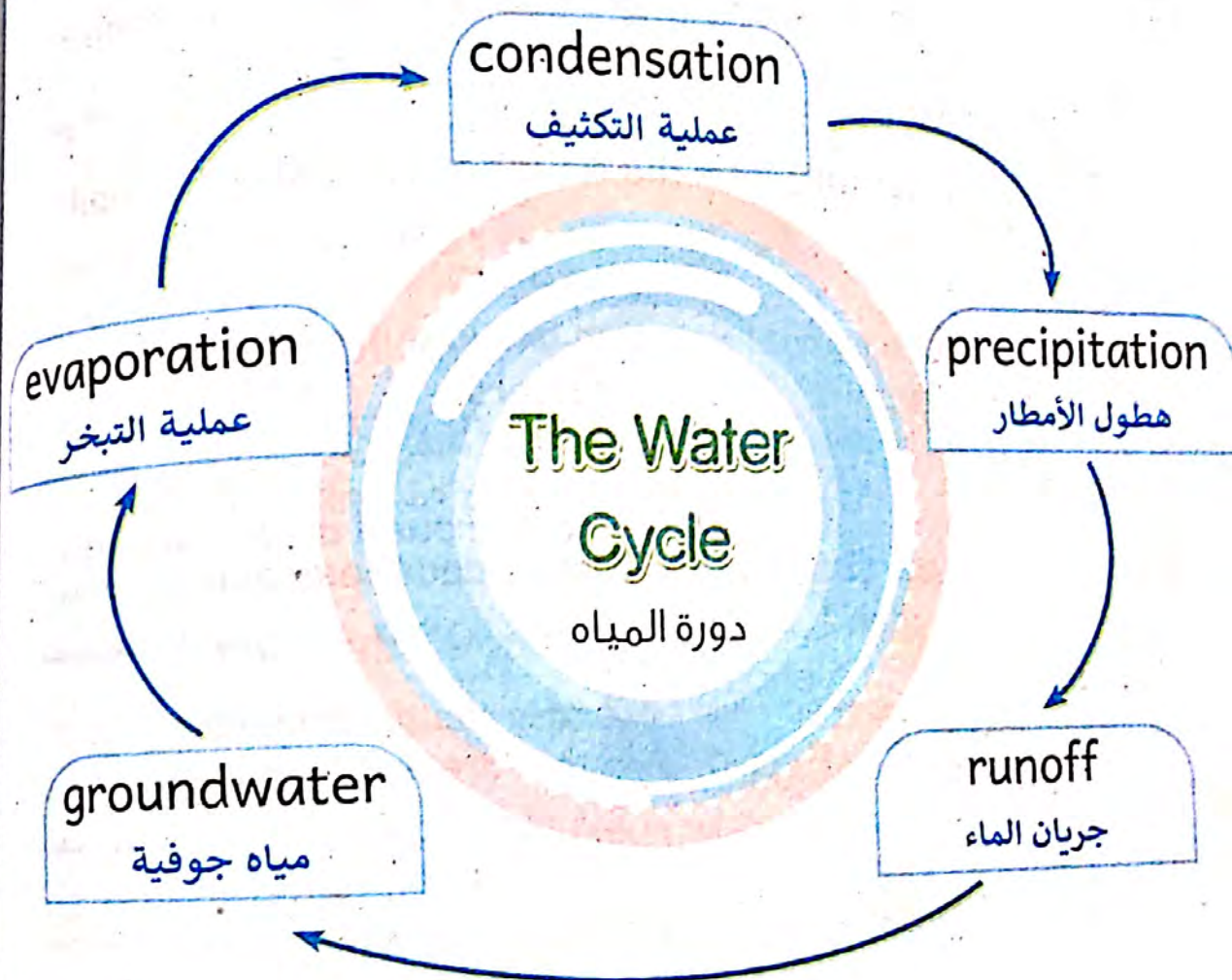
Have you ever seen a snake?



# Lesson (4)

## Life skills and values Reading and writing

Listen and repeat.



### Vocabulary

vapor	بخار	underground	جوفي
atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي	rainfall	سقوط المطر
hail	بَرَد	flow	يتدفق

Help your child identify these words.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعرف على هذه الكلمات.

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## Definitions

evaporation

التبخير

The sun turns water into vapor. Vapor rises up into the atmosphere

الشمس تحول الماء إلى بخار. يرتفع البخار في الغلاف الجوي

condensation

التكثيف

Water vapor rises and starts to cool. It becomes clouds.

يرتفع بخار الماء ويبدأ أن يبرد. ويصبح سحب

precipitation

الترسيب (هطول المطر)

Water falls from the clouds as rain, snow or hail

تسقط المياه من السحب كمطر أو ثلج أو بَرَد

runoff

جريان المياه

When rain falls on high ground, it runs down mountains and hills as rivers

عندما تهطل الأمطار على أرض مرتفعة، فإنها تنساب عبر الجبال والتلال كالأنهار

groundwater

مياه جوفية

Some water soaks into the ground and flows into rivers and lakes that are under the ground

تتسرب بعض المياه إلى الأرض وتندفق إلى الأنهار والبحيرات الموجودة تحت الأرض

water cycle

دورة الماء

How water in rivers becomes clouds, then rainfall, then runoff, then rivers that are under the ground

كيف تصبح المياه في الأنهار سحب، ثم هطول المطر ثم جريان الماء، ثم الأنهار تحت



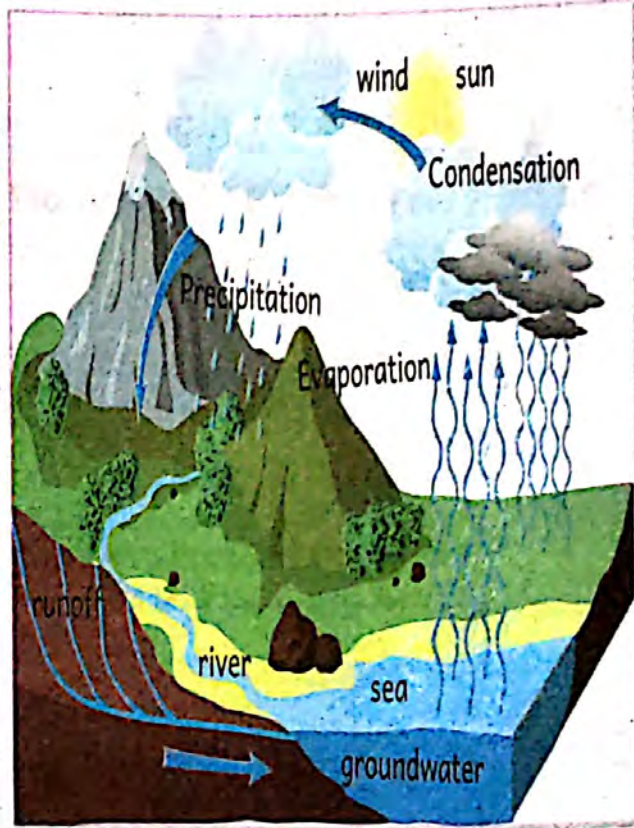
Listen and read.

## The water cycle

Where does water come from? Water travels from the land to the sea, in a process called the **Water Cycle**. These are the stages.

من أين تأتي المياه؟ ينتقل الماء من الأرض إلى البحر في عملية تسمى دورة الماء. هذه هي المراحل.

**Evaporation** Let's start on the ground. Heat from the sun makes water in the sea, in lakes, and in rivers start to evaporate. The water turns into vapor. This vapor rises up into the atmosphere.



**عملية التبخر:** لنبدأ من الأرض. تجعل حرارة الشمس المياه في البحر والبحيرات والأنهار تبدأ بالتبخر. يتحول الماء إلى بخار. يرتفع هذا البخار إلى الغلاف الجوي.

**Condensation** As the air rises, it starts to cool. This makes the water vapor condense into drops of water. These join together to make clouds.

**عملية التكثيف:** عندما يرتفع الهواء. يبدأ في البرودة. هذا يجعل بخار الماء يتكثف إلى قطرات الماء. فتتحد معًا لتكوّن سحبًا.

Help your child listen and read about the water cycle  
ساعد طفلك أن يستمع ويقرأ عن دورة الماء.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



**Precipitation** Wind moves the clouds in the sky. The clouds get bigger and heavier. Precipitation is when water falls from the clouds as rain, snow or hail.

**هطول الأمطار** : تحرك الرياح السحب في السماء. تصبح السحب أكبر وأثقل. الهطول هو عندما يسقط الماء من السحب كأمطار أو ثلج أو بَرَد.

When rain falls on high ground, it runs down mountains and hills as rivers. This is **runoff**. The rivers start small and narrow. They get deeper and wider as they gather more water. Rivers run to the sea, and the cycle starts again with evaporation.

عندما تهطل الأمطار على أرض مرتفعة، فإنها تنساب عبر الجبال والتلال كالأنهار. هذا ما يُسمى **بجريان الماء**. تبدأ الأنهار صغيرة وضيقة. وتصبح أعمق وأوسع كلما تجمع المزيد من الماء. تنساب الأنهار إلى البحر، وتبدأ دورة الماء مجددًا بالتبخر.

Some water soaks into the ground. This is **groundwater**. It flows into rivers and lakes that are under the ground. These can come back to the surface as a spring. A spring can become a river or a lake. The water evaporates, and the cycle starts again.

تتسرب بعض المياه إلى الأرض. وهذا ما يسمى **بالمياه الجوفية**. تتدفق هذه المياه الجوفية إلى الأنهار والبحيرات الموجودة تحت الأرض. يمكن أن تعود إلى سطح الأرض كينبوع. يمكن أن يصبح الينبوع نهرًا أو بحيرة. تتبخر المياه وتبدأ الدورة مرة أخرى.





# Activities

## ① | Look and complete.



r\_n\_ff



gr\_undw\_ter



c\_nden\_ation



e\_ap\_ration

## ② | Choose the correct word(s).

- ① (Precipitation - Evaporation - Condensation) is when water falls from clouds as rain.
- ② Water that lands on the ground and travels in rivers is called (water cycle - runoff - groundwater).
- ③ Some water soaks into the ground as (evaporation - condensation - groundwater).
- ④ The sun causes (evaporation - condensation - runoff) of water from the surface of rivers and the sea.
- ⑤ (Evaporation - Condensation - Precipitation) happens as water vapor rises and gets cooler.
- ⑥ (Vapor - Groundwater - Wind) flows into rivers and lakes that are under the ground.
- ⑦ The water in an oasis comes from (seas - pools - rivers) and lakes that are under the ground.
- ⑧ A spring can become a river or a (sea - lake - pool).

Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



## 3 | Read and match.

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Wind moves              | a a river or a lake.       |
| 2 A spring can become     | b the clouds in the sky.   |
| 3 Some water soaks        | c together to make clouds. |
| 4 The drops of water join | d into the ground.         |

1-( )

2-( )

3-( )

4-( )

## 4 | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 turns - into - The sun - water - vapor - .2 can - a river - A spring - become - or - a lake - .3 come - does - Where - water - from - ?

## 5 | Read and complete.

cycle - groundwater - spring - soaks

Some water (1) ..... into the ground. This is (2) ..... It flows into rivers and lakes that are under the ground. These can come back to the surface as a (3) ..... A spring can become a river or a lake. The water evaporates, and the (4) ..... starts again.



Look and read.

## Different types of water

أنواع المياه المختلفة

### Rivers, Seas, and Oceans

There are two types of liquid water - fresh water and salt water.

هناك نوعان من المياه السائلة - المياه العذبة والمياه المالحة.

Rivers and lakes have fresh water in them.  
The water comes from precipitation and springs.



الأنهار والبحيرات بها مياه عذبة. تأتي المياه من هطول الأمطار ومن الينابيع.



Seas and oceans have salt water in them, because rain washes minerals from the land and from rocks. These minerals go into the sea in runoff water. Rivers don't have salt water because the rain keeps fresh water moving through them.

تحتوي البحار والمحيطات على مياه مالحة، لأن المطر يجرف المعادن من الأرض ومن الصخور. تذهب هذه المعادن إلى البحر في عملية جريان الماء. لا تحتوي الأنهار على مياه مالحة لأن المطر يحافظ على حركة المياه العذبة خلالها.

Help your child look and read about types of water. ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ عن أنواع الماء.

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 Look, listen and read.

What can the children see in the experiments?

ماذا يمكن للأطفال أن يروا في التجارب؟



We've done an experiment in our science class.  
We put salt water in one beaker, and fresh water  
in another beaker. We heated the water in the  
beakers. Look what has happened!

لقد أجرينا تجربة في حصة العلوم. وضعنا الماء المالح في دورق، والماء العذب في دورق آخر. قمنا بتسخين الماء في الأكواب. انظر ماذا حدث!



The water has evaporated and we can see  
the salt.

لقد تبخر الماء ويمكننا رؤية الملح.



The water has evaporated. The beaker is  
empty.

لقد تبخر الماء. الدورق فارغ.



Help your child do an experiment.

ساعد طفلك أن يقوم بتجربة.



## Read and learn.

# The water facts

- ① The Dead Sea is a small sea, and it is surrounded by land. The water here has a lot of salt in it. Because of the salt, you can float in the Dead Sea!

البحر الميت هو بحر صغير تحيط به الأرض. المياه هنا بها كثير من الملح.  
بسبب الملح يمكنك أن تطفو في البحر الميت!



- ② The water in an oasis is fresh. It comes from lakes and rivers that are under the ground.

المياه في الواحة عذبة. إنها تأتي من البحيرات والأنهار الموجودة تحت الأرض.

- ③ Ice is frozen water. In polar regions, when ice is formed from salt water, the salt is squeezed out and only the water freezes. This means the ice isn't salty - you can melt the water and drink it!

الجليد عبارة عن ماء متجمد. في المناطق القطبية، عندما يتشكل الجليد من الماء المالح، يتم ضغط الملح ويتجمد الماء فقط. هذا يعني أن الثلج ليس مالحًا. يمكنك إذابة الماء وشربه.



Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term





# Activities

## 1 | Look and complete.



s \_ lt



r \_ v \_ r



s \_ a



w \_ ter



f \_ oz \_ n



v \_ p \_ r

## 2 | Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 Ice is (frozen - liquid - salt) water.
- 2 Rivers and lakes have (fresh - salt - frozen) water.
- 3 Seas have (fresh - salt - frozen) water.
- 4 You can (float - land - heat) in the Dead Sea.
- 5 There are (two - three - four) types of liquid water.
- 6 Rain washes minerals from the (rivers - land - lakes) into the sea.

## 3 | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

- 1 into - vapor - Water - turns - .
- 2 is - land - The Dead Sea - surrounded - by - .
- 3 frozen - is - Ice - water - .



4 Read the passage then answer the questions.

There are two types of liquid water - fresh water and salt water. Rivers and lakes have fresh water in them. The water comes from precipitation and springs. Seas and oceans have salt water in them, because rain washes minerals from the land and from rocks. These minerals go into the sea in runoff water. Rivers don't have salt water because the rain runs through them.





## Phonics



Listen and repeat.

er  
/ə/



river  
نهر



water  
ماء



shelter  
مأوى

or  
/ɔ/



doctor  
طبيب

ar  
/ɑ/



polar  
قطبي

a  
/ɑ/



cobra  
أفعى الكوبرا



acacia  
شجرة السنط



cheetah  
الفهد الصياد



# Look and read.

The cheetah is taking shelter under an acacia tree. It's looking at the water under the cobra.



## 1 Listen, complete and match. Then say

er - ar - ra

0 riv \_ \_

0 pol \_ \_

0 wat \_ \_

0 cob \_ \_



## 2 Listen and circle the word with the /ə/ word.

0 sea

acacia

coffee

0 cheetah

try

buy

0 through

statue

under

0 ride

shelter

night


0 mommy

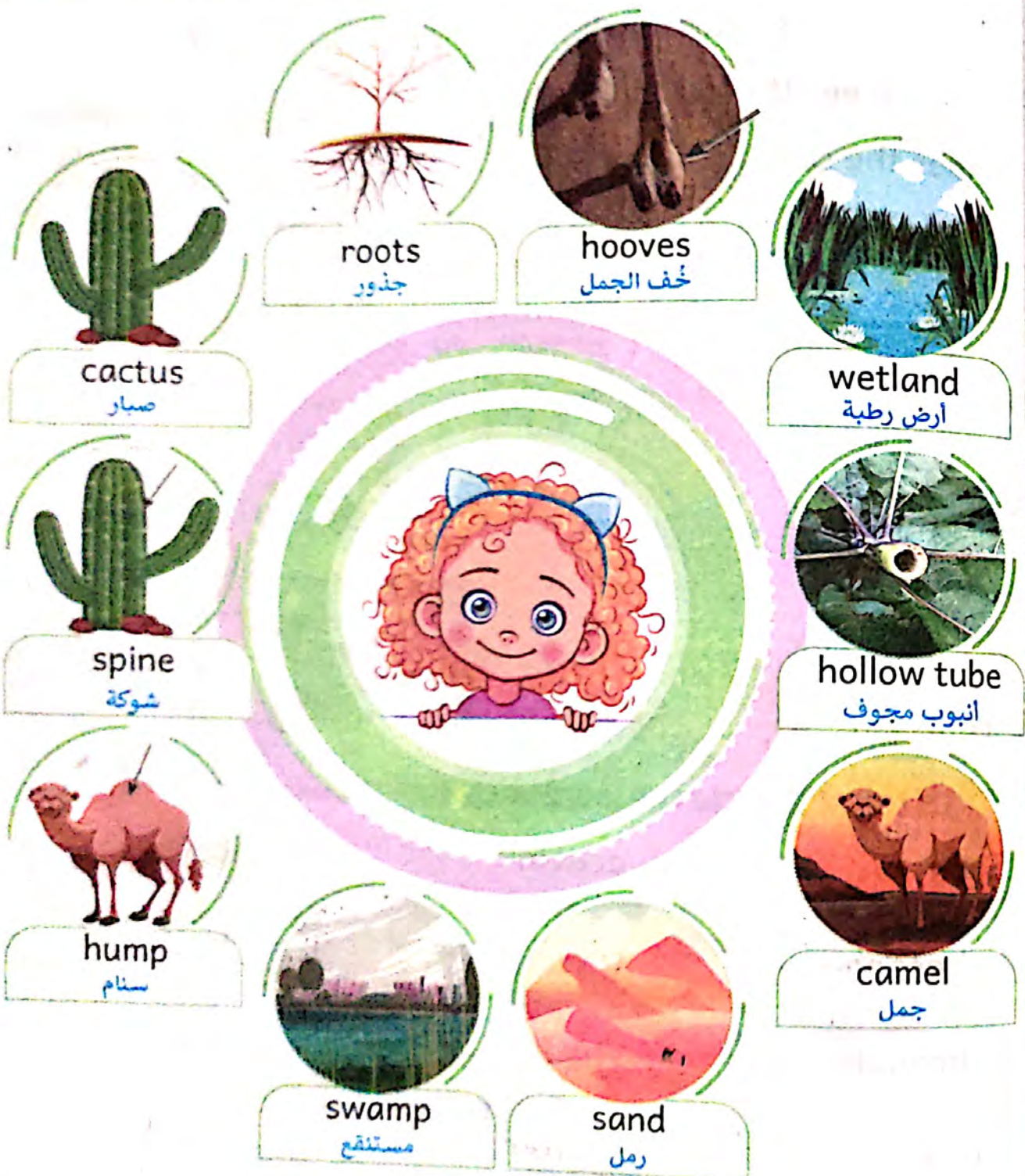
happy

doctor

Help your child recognize and produce the /ə/ sound.  
ساعد طفلك ان يتعرف على الصوت /ə/ وينطقه.



 Look and listen.





## Look and read.

## Plants and animals

plants and animals adapt to their habitat. This means that they change the way they behave in order to survive in their habitat. We know that plants need water to grow, and animals need to drink water to live. But some plants and animals live in the desert. How?



تكيف النباتات والحيوانات مع بيئتها. هذا يعني أنهم يغيرون الطريقة التي يسلكونها من أجل البقاء في بيئتهم. نحن نعلم أن النباتات تحتاج الماء للنمو. والحيوانات تحتاج أن تشرب الماء لتعيش. لكن بعض النباتات والحيوانات تعيش في الصحراء. كيف؟



Cactus plants have adapted to survive in the desert. Their roots are close to the surface and they spread out a long way in the ground. They can catch a lot of rainwater when it does fall. Inside a cactus, there are hollow tubes. These can hold water and store it for many years. A cactus plant has thick skin, so the water inside the tubes can't evaporate. They have spines to protect them. These stop animals drinking the water inside the cactus.

تكيفت نباتات الصبار للبقاء على قيد الحياة في الصحراء. جذورها قريبة من السطح وتتفرع لمسافات طويلة في الأرض. يمكنها الحصول على الكثير من مياه الأمطار عندما تسقط. داخل الصبار توجد أنابيب مجوفة. وهذه الأنابيب المجوفة يمكنها الاحتفاظ بالمياه وتخزينها لسنوات عديدة. نبات الصبار له جلد سميك. لذلك لا يمكن أن يتبخّر الماء داخل الأنابيب. لديها أشواك لحمايتها فهي تمنع الحيوانات من شرب الماء الموجود داخل الصبار.

Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



Camels have adapted to survive very well in the desert. They can drink enough water to last for a week. They don't often sweat, so they don't lose water. They can store fat and nutrients in their hump, so they don't have to eat for months. They have wide hooves, so it is easier to walk on sand. They have hair around their eyes, ears and nose to keep the sand out. The desert is hot in the day, but very cold at night. They have thick fur to keep them warm at night.



تكيفت الإبل لتعيش بشكل جيد للغاية في الصحراء. فيمكن لهذه الحيوانات شرب كمية كافية من الماء تدوم لمدة أسبوع. وهم لا يتعرفون في كثير من الأحيان لذلك لا يفقدون الماء. يمكنها تخزين الدهون والعناصر الغذائية في سنامها. لذلك لا تضطر إلى تناول الطعام لشهور. لديها حوافر عريضة، لتمكنها من المشي بسهولة على الرمال. لديها شعر حول أعينها وأذنها وأنوفها لإبعاد الرمال. الصحراء جوها حار في النهار، لكنها شديدة البرودة في الليل. لذا الجمال لديها فرو كثيف لإبقائها دافئة في الليل.

## Adapting to a wetland

Plants and animals have adapted to living in a wetland. تكيفت النباتات والحيوانات للعيش في الأرض الرطبة.

Lots of plants have hollow stems.

كثير من النباتات لها سيقان مجوفة.

Animals use camouflage for protection and to hunt for food.

تستخدم الحيوانات التمويه من أجل الحماية ولكي تصطاد من أجل الطعام.

Crocodiles can hide with their eyes and nose above the water.

يمكن أن تختبئ التماسيح وأعينها وأنفها فوق الماء.



Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.



# Activities

1) Look and complete.



c\_br\_



shelt\_\_



wat\_\_



r\_v\_r



doct\_\_



acaci\_\_



c\_c\_us



ch\_et\_h

2) Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

s v o h

o e



h t c

e h e a



o p

r a l



p u

h m



d a

s n



t o r

o s



Help your child deal with such questions.

ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



### 3 | Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 The cheetah is taking shelter (in - on - under) an acacia tree.
- 2 Plants and animals adapt to thier (house - school - habitat).
- 3 Cactus plants have (planted - helped - adapted) to survive in the desert.
- 4 Cactus have (spines - arms - legs) to stop animals eating them.
- 5 Inside a cactus, there are (small - big - hollow) tubes.
- 6 Camels have (small - narrow - wide) hooves.
- 7 A cactus plant has thick (skin - leaves - flowers).
- 8 Camels have thick (fur - coat - skin) to keep them warm at night.
- 9 Camels store fat and nutrients in their (necks - heads - humps).
- 10 There are hollow (tubes - spines - roots) inside a cactus where they store water.
- 11 The (leaves - stem - roots) of a cactus are close to the surface of the ground.
- 12 Camels have (humps - fur - hair) around their eyes and nose to keep out the sand.

### 4 | Read and match.

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Cactus plants have adapted | a to keep water inside.     |
| 2 A cactus has thick skin    | b to survive in the desert. |
| 3 Camels can store fat       | c they don't lose water.    |
| 4 Camels don't sweat, so     | d in their humps.           |

1- ( )

2- ( )

3- ( )

4- ( )



Fill in the spaces with:

desert - camouflage - habitat - store

Animals adapt to their .....

The ..... is hot in the day.

Camels can ..... water for a long time.

Animals use ..... for protection.

Read the passage then answer the questions.

Cactus plants have adapted to survive in the desert. Their roots are close to the surface and they spread out a long way in the ground. They can catch a lot of rainwater when it downfalls. Inside a cactus, there are hollow tubes. These can hold water and store it for many years. A cactus plant has thick skin, so the water inside the tubes can't evaporate. They have spines to protect them. These stop animals drinking the water inside the cactus.



## Lessons (8 & 9)

### Skills

## CLIL: Science: Rainfall around the world



### Seasons

فصول السنة



winter

الشتاء



spring

الربيع



summer

الصيف



fall

الخريف



### Definitions

desert

الصحراء

It's very hot and it doesn't often rain here.

الجو حار جدًا ولا تمطر كثيرًا.

tropical zone

المنطقة الاستوائية

It is warm and there is a lot of rain for most of the year.

الجو دافئ وهناك أمطار كثيرة معظم السنة.

wetland

مستنقع / أرض رطبة

There is always water on the ground.

يوجد دائمًا ماء على الأرض.

polar zone

المنطقة القطبية

The water here is ice.

الماء هنا يكون جليدًا.

temperate zone

المنطقة المعتدلة

There is a lot of rain in fall and winter, but there is less in spring and summer.

توجد أمطار كثيرة في فصل الخريف والشتاء، ولكن هناك أمطار أقل في فصلي الربيع والصيف.



## Did you know?

Some countries have four seasons: spring, summer, fall and winter. It might rain a lot in fall and winter, and not as much in spring and summer. These are countries farther away from the equator, in the temperate zones.



بعض الدول لديها أربعة فصول: فصل الربيع والصيف والخريف، والشتاء. قد تمطر كثيرًا في الخريف والشتاء وليس كثيرًا في فصل الربيع والصيف. وهذه هي البلدان البعيدة عن خط الاستواء وتقع في المنطقة المعتدلة.

Some countries have two seasons - the wet season and the dry season. These are countries closer to the equator, in tropical zones. It rains a lot for six months, then there is less rain for six months.

بعض الدول لديها فصلان - فصل ممطر وفصل جاف. هذه الدول هي الأقرب من خط الاستواء في المناطق الاستوائية. تمطر كثيرًا لمدة ستة أشهر، يكون هناك مطر أقل لمدة ستة أشهر.



**Remember!****How to say large numbers.**

كيف تقرأ الأرقام الكبيرة

**We say:**

48 forty-eight

352 three hundred and fifty-two

3522 three thousand, five hundred and twenty-two.

4.963 four thousand, nine hundred and sixty-three

Practice saying these numbers: 4,480 2,340 508 421

**Write the numbers as words.**

① 48 .....

② 837 .....

③ 211 .....

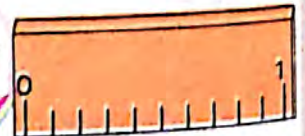
④ 1,062 .....

⑤ 605 .....

⑥ 4,963 .....

**Tip!**

Look at your ruler. How many millimeters are there in a centimeter?



There are 10 millimeters (mm) in a centimeter  
 $1 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ mm}$



# Rainfall around the world

سقوط الأمطار حول العالم

**Look and read.**

Different countries around the world have different amounts of rain. We measure this in millimeters (mm) per year.  
الدول المختلفة حول العالم لديها كميات مختلفة من الأمطار. نقيس هذا بالمليمترات (مم) في العام.



**Egypt**

**Rainfall (mm per year)**

51

**Atacama Desert, Chile**

12

**Colombia**

3.240

**Australia**

534

**The United Kingdom**

1.220



Help your child look and read.

ساعد طفلك أن ينظر ويقرأ.



## Language

How much .....?

كم كمية.....؟



How much rainfall does Sudan have a year?

ما مقدار الأمطار التي تسقط على السودان في العام؟

It has 250 millimeters a year.  
٢٥٠ ملليمتر سنوياً.



New Zealand  
1.732 mm/year

Sudan  
250 mm/year

Bangladesh  
2.666 mm/year

Spain  
636 mm/year

Brazil  
1.761 mm/year

Saudi Arabia  
59 mm/year

Look and answer.



How much rainfall does Spain have a year?

It has ..... a year.



How much rainfall does Bangladesh have a year?

It has ..... a year.



How much rainfall does Brazil have a year?

It has ..... a year.





# Activities

## 1 | Look and complete.



sp\_\_ng



s\_m\_er



f\_l\_



w\_n\_er

## 2 | Choose the correct word(s).

- 1 It doesn't often rain in the (desert - wetland - polar zone).
- 2 There is a lot of rain in the (polar - temperate - tropical) zone.
- 3 There is water on the ground in the (wetland - desert - polar) zone.
- 4 The water is ice in the (tropical - temperate - polar) zone.
- 5 How (much - many - old) rainfall does Sudan have?
- 6 We measure rainfall in (millimeters - kilos - meters).

## 3 | Read and match.

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 There are 10 millimeters | a are countries.      |
| 2 How much rainfall        | b in fall and winter. |
| 3 It might rain a lot      | c does Egypt have?    |
| 4 Spain and Brazil         | d in a centimeter.    |

1- ( )

2- ( )

3- ( )

4- ( )

Help your child deal with such questions.  
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baheer - Connect Plus (3) / First Term



#### 4 | Unscramble the following words to make correct sentences.

1 countries - Some - closer to - equator - are - the - .

2 less - the desert - There - rain - is - in - .

3 Brazil - How much - have - rainfall - does - a year - ?

#### 5 | Read the passage then answer the questions.

Some countries have four seasons: spring, summer, fall and winter. It might rain a lot in fall and winter, and not as much in spring and summer. These are countries farther away from the equator, in the temperate zones. Some countries have two seasons - the wet season and the dry season. These are countries closer to the equator, in tropical zones. It rains a lot for six months, then there is less rain for six months.



# Activities on Unit (5)

1 Look and complete.



s\_r\_i\_g



o\_s\_s



o\_livet\_ee



v\_p\_r

2 Look at the pictures and unscramble the letters.

o\_l\_r  
a\_p



c\_a\_r  
b\_o



e\_i\_r  
v\_r



3 Complete the following dialogue with.

What - ever - oasis - have

Wenna : Have you ..... (1) ..... been to the desert?

Ola : Yes, I ..... (2) .....

Wenna : ..... (3) ..... did you do there?

Ola : I visited an ..... (4) .....

4 Choose the correct word(s).

1 Siwa Oasis is in the (town - city - desert).

2 We have (saw - seen - see) a big lake.

3 (Precipitation - Evaporation - Condensation) is when water falls from clouds as rain.

4 Rivers don't have (fresh - frozen - salt) water.

5 How (many - much - old) rainfall does Egypt have a year?

Help your child deal with such questions.  
ساعد طفلك أن يتعامل مع مثل هذه الأسئلة.

Al-Baher - Connect Plus (3) / First Term

213



### 5 | Read the passage then answer the questions.

Camels have adapted to survive very well in the desert. They can drink enough water to last for a week. They don't often sweat, so they don't lose water. They can store fat and nutrients in their humps, so they don't have to eat for months. They have wide hooves, so it is easier to walk on sand. They have hair around their eyes, ears and nose to keep the sand out. They have thick fur to keep them warm at night.

A) Choose the correct answer.



# Unit (6)

## What is a flood?

ما الفيضان؟



### Scope and Sequence:

Vocabulary	المفردات اللغوية	Water engineering: barrier, canal, dam, drain, pipe, pump, sandbag Verbs: collapse, install, minimize, predict, protect, ruin, warn, wash away Adjectives: bossy, brave, calm, caring, cooperative, cowardly, funny, generous, lazy, mean, moody, polite, responsible, selfish, wise
Language	اللغة	- There is <b>too much</b> water. - There isn't <b>enough</b> water - There are <b>too many</b> cars. - There aren't <b>enough</b> trees
Reading	القراءة	- An interview with an emergency responder; a text about farming in dry areas
Phonics	الصوتيات	- ous: danger <b>ous</b> , gener <b>ous</b> , nerv <b>ous</b>
Life skills	المهارات الحياتية	- Problem-solving: suggesting solutions to solve problems - Collaboration: helping others
Values	القيم	- Curiosity
Issues and challenges	القضايا والتحديات	- Sustainable development - Environmental responsibility
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	- Science: agricultural science - Social Studies: water engineering in the past and today; the role of first responders



# Unit (6)

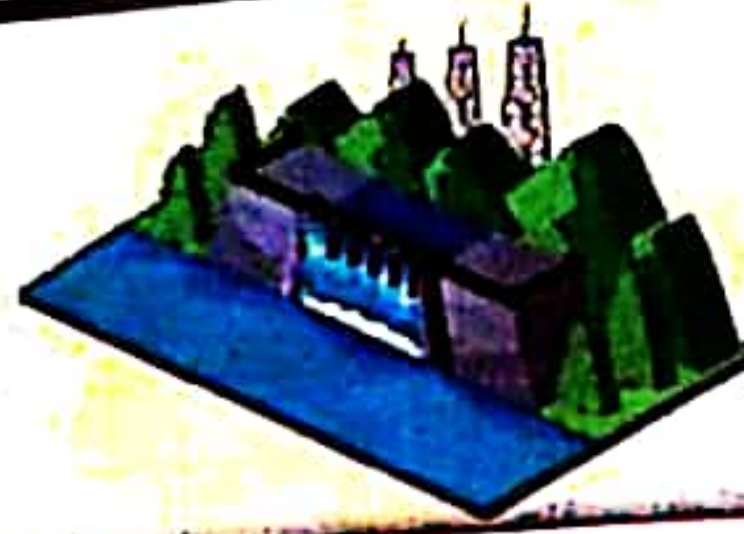
## Part (1) P. (74 - 77)



**barrier**  
حاجز



**sandbags**  
أكياس رمل



**dam**  
سد



**drain**  
مصرف / بالوعة



**canal**  
قناة



**pipe**  
ماسورة



**pump**  
مضخة



**flood**  
فيضان

## Definitions:

Word	Definition	
<b>dam</b>	something that stops water in a river	سد
<b>canal</b>	a river that people build	قناة
<b>barrier</b>	stops water in the street and protects buildings	حاجز
<b>ruin</b>	to damage or destroy something	يُدمر
<b>wash away</b>	to carry something away with water	يزيل / يجرف
<b>collapse</b>	to fall down	ينهار
<b>protect</b>	to keep something safe	يحمي
<b>predict</b>	to say what might happen in the future	يتنبأ
<b>warn</b>	to tell people that something bad will happen, so they can prepare	يحذر
<b>install</b>	to put something in	يُثبت
<b>minimize</b>	to make something smaller or less	يقلل
<b>meteorologists</b>	people who study the weather	علماء الأرصاد الجوية
<b>pump</b>	people use this to take water out of a building in a flood	مضخة
<b>pipe</b>	water travels through this under or above the ground	ماسورة
<b>drain</b>	water in the street goes down this	بالوعة - مجاري



## What is a flood?

### Vocabulary:

everyone	كل واحد	scientist	عالم	shop	محل
airport	مطار	thunderstorm	عاصفة رعدية	engineer	مهندس
port	ميناء	new technology	تكنولوجيا جديدة	street	شارع
warning	تحذير	dangerous effects	آثار خطيرة	powerful	قوى

### Phrases & Prepositions:

in front of	أمام	wash away	يجرف
keep out	يُبعد	important for	هام لـ
go down	ينزل	keep safe	يظل آمناً
above the ground	فوق الأرض	in good condition	في حالة جيدة
put up	يقيم / ينشئ	move away	يحرك بعيداً
stop water	يمنع الماء	send warnings	يرسل تحذيرات
prepare for	يُعد لـ	remove the water	يزيل الماء

### Regular Verbs:

Present	Past	P.P
flood يفيض	flooded	flooded
ruin يُدمر	ruined	ruined
warn يُحذر	warned	warned
study يدرس	studied	studied

Present	Past	P.P
predict يتنبأ	predicted	predicted
prepare يستعد / يجهز	prepared	prepared
minimize يُقلل	minimized	minimized
collapse ينهار	collapsed	collapsed

### Read and learn:

Why do we need sandbags in a flood?  
لماذا نحتاج أكياس الرمل أثناء الفيضان؟

To keep water out of buildings.  
لكي تبعد الماء عن المباني.

Meteorologists can warn people about floods.  
يستطيع علماء الأرصاد تحذير الناس من الفيضانات.

Barriers can protect buildings.  
يمكن للحواجز أن تحمي المباني.

### Reading: (SB P. 74)



In 2020, there was a flood in Egypt. There was a lot of rain, as well as thunderstorms and lightning. The airport in Luxor and the ports in Alexandria and Sharm El-Sheikh were closed.



## Unit (6)



Yes, that's right. A lot of rain fell in a very short time. There was too much water, and the streets and buildings in Cairo and other places flooded.

### Reading: (SB P. 77)

When there are floods, there can be big problems. Flood water can **ruin** homes, shops, and offices. It can **wash away** roads or make bridges and homes **collapse**. It's important for engineers and scientists to find ways to **protect** everyone from floods. Meteorologists are people who study the weather. They can watch what is happening and **predict** when floods will start. They can **warn** people to put up barriers or use sandbags to keep their homes safe. They can send these warnings on cell phones so everyone gets them quickly.

We can **install** new technology such as more powerful pumps to remove the water. We can keep drains clear and in good condition so water can move away quickly. When it rains a lot in a short time, there is a risk of flooding. If we are prepared for this, we can **minimize** the dangerous effects of flooding.

## Language Focus

### Countable nouns

They have singular and plural forms.

EX. (tree - trees) - (car - cars) - (ruler - rulers) - (pencil - pencils)

### Uncountable nouns

They don't have a plural form.

EX. water - paper - rain

### too many + a countable noun

بمعنى كثيرًا جدًا وتستخدم مع الأسماء التي تعد.

EX. - There are **too many** rulers. - There are **too many** cars.

### too much + an uncountable noun

بمعنى كثير جدًا وتستخدم مع الأسماء التي لا تعد.

EX. - There is **too much** water. - There is **too much** rain.



**enough + countable / uncountable noun**

**What is a flood?**

بمعنى كافى وتأتى قبل الأسماء التى تعد والتى لا تعد.

- EX. - There isn't enough water.  
- There aren't enough rulers.

## Practice

**Choose the correct answer.**

- 1) There is (many - too many - enough) water. (SB)
- 2) There is (many - too many - too much) paper. (SB)
- 3) There are (much - too much - too many) rulers. (SB)
- 4) There aren't (too much - enough - much) cups. (SB)
- 5) There aren't enough (pencil - pencils - car). (SB)

## Activities

**1 Write the missing letter(s).**



bar \_ i \_ r



c \_ na \_



d \_ m



dr \_ \_ n



p \_ p \_



p \_ \_ p



s \_ ndba \_ s



flo \_ \_




## Unit (6)

### 2 Make a word.

a n l  
c a




a m d




p e  
i p



i n a  
r d



m p  
u p



s d n a  
s a b g



### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) People put (**sandbags** - **canals** - **dams**) in front of houses and buildings to keep water out. (SB)
- 2) A (**dam** - **barrier** - **drain**) stops water in a river. (SB)
- 3) Water on the surface of streets can go down a (**drain** - **barrier** - **dam**). (SB)
- 4) Water moves in (**pipes** - **sandbags** - **pumps**) under the ground or above the ground. (SB)
- 5) You can use a (**dam** - **pump** - **drain**) to take water out of a building in a flood. (SB)
- 6) A (**pump** - **canal** - **dam**) is a river that people build, so they can move water to where they need it. (SB)
- 7) In a flood, people can put up a (**pipe** - **barrier** - **pump**) to stop water in the street. (SB)
- 8) There is (**too much** - **too many** - **many**) water. (SB)
- 9) There isn't (**too many** - **many** - **enough**) paper. (SB)
- 10) There are (**too much** - **too many** - **much**) pencils. (SB)
- 11) (**Archaeologists** - **Meteorologists** - **Psychologists**) are people who study the weather. (SB)
- 12) We can (**minimize** - **collapse** - **ruin**) the effects of flooding if we are prepared. (WB)



## What is a flood?

- 13) Flood water can (wash away - warn - install) cars, roads and bridges. (WB)
- 14) We need to (predict - install - ruin) a pump to remove the water. (WB)
- 15) We can (ruin - protect - collapse) our streets with barriers. (WB)
- 16) Flood water can (ruin - install - protect) homes and shops. (WB)
- 17) Buildings can (collapse - wash away - minimize) when there are dangerous floods. (WB)
- 18) Meteorologists can (protect - warn - ruin) people about bad weather. (WB)
- 19) Meteorologists can (predict - minimize - ruin) floods because they study the weather. (WB)
- 20) There are (too many - too much - much) people. (WB)

### 4 Read and match.

- 1) Meteorologists are people
- 2) ruin
- 3) protect
- 4) A dam

- a) stops water in a river.
- b) to keep something safe.
- c) who study the weather.
- d) to damage or destroy something.

1- (            )                      2- (            )                      3- (            )                      4- (            )

### 5 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1) aren't - rulers - There - enough - . (SB)
- 2) we - do - need - Why - in - sandbags - a flood - ? (SB)
- 3) can - protect - Barriers - buildings - . (SB)

### 6 Read the passage, then answer the questions. SB P. (74)

In 2020, there was a flood in Egypt. There was a lot of rain, as well as thunderstorms and lightning. The airport in Luxor and the ports in Alexandria and Sharm El-Sheikh were closed. A lot of rain fell in a very short time. There was too much water, and the streets and buildings in Cairo and other places flooded.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) In (2019 - 2018 - 2020), there was a flood in Egypt.



# Unit (6)

2) There was (a lot - little - less) of rain.

**B) Answer the following questions.**

3) What places were closed because of the flood?

4) What happened to the streets and buildings?

**7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)**



dam - water



too many - trees

**8 Fill in the spaces using: (SB)**

protect - minimize - barrier - enough

1) There aren't .....

2) To ..... is to make something smaller or less. cups.

3) To ..... is to keep something safe.

4) A ..... stops water in the street and protects buildings.

**9 Complete the following dialogue with: (SB)**

keep - flood - river - barriers

**Mariam** : What is a ..... (1) .....

**Mona** : A large amount of water covering an area. ....?

**Mariam** : Why do we need ..... (2) .....

**Mona** : To ..... (3) ..... water out of buildings. in a flood?

**Mariam** : What does a dam do?

**Mona** : It stops water in a ..... (4) .....





calm

هادئ



generous

كريم



scared

خائف



funny

مضحك



brave

شجاع



polite

مehذب



lazy

كسول



cooperative

متعاون

## Definitions:

Word	Definition
volunteer	to help other people without getting paid يتطوع
severe	very serious قاس / شديد
rescue	to take someone out of a dangerous place ينقذ
heavy rainfall	a lot of (rainfall) هطول غزير للأمطار
emergency responder	helps his community when there is an emergency مقدم الإسعافات الأولية
bossy	liking telling people what to do محب للرناسة
selfish	thinks about himself أناني
mean	doesn't like to share things بخيل
generous	likes helping others and giving people presents كريم
calm	not worrying or get excited about things هادئ
cooperative	works very well in a team متعاون
polite	speaks nicely to everyone and behaves well مؤدب
caring	sensible and can look after other people مهتم
responsible	kind and not scared in dangerous situations مسنول
moody	We don't know if he is going to be happy, sad or angry. متقلب المزاج



## Unit (6)

### Vocabulary:

communicator	مُتَصَلِّ / محاور	injured	مصاب	joke	نكتة / مزحة
community	مجتمع	boat	قارب	wise	حكيم
the police	الشرطة	kind	عطوف / طيب	nicely	بلطف
firefighter	رجل إطفاء	loyal	وفى / مخلص	scary	مرعب
emergency	طوارئ	pleased	مسرور	present	هدية
interviewer	محاور / مذيع	cowardly	جبان	though	مع ذلك
volunteering	التطوع	citizen	مواطن	quickly	بسرعة
dangerous situations	مواقف خطيرة	moody	متقلب المزاج	sick	مريض
upset	مضطرب / منزعج	prepared	مستعد	worried	قلق

### Adjectives

Positive (good)			
caring	مهتم	brave	شجاع
cooperative	متعاون	polite	مؤدب
generous	كريم	calm	هادئ
responsible	مسئول	wise	حكيم
funny	مضحك		

Negative (bad)			
bossy	متسلط	mean	بخيل
cowardly	جبان	moody	متقلب المزاج
lazy	كسول	selfish	أناني

### Phrases & Prepositions:

rescue ..... from	يُنقذ ..... من	pleased to	مسرور من / لـ
help community	يساعد المجتمع	take...out of	يُخرج من
train to	يتدرب لـ	excited about	مسرور بـ
do jobs	يقوم بمهام	give presents	يقدم هدايا
focus on	يركز على	work hard	يعمل بجد
ready to	مستعد لـ	stuck in	محبوس / عالق في
travel around	يسافر حول (يتجول)	do first aid	يقوم بإسعافات أولية
look after	يعتني بـ	scared of	خائف من

### Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P.
describe يصف	described	described
volunteer يتطوع	volunteered	volunteered
enjoy يستمتع بـ	enjoyed	enjoyed
focus يركز على	focused	focused
rescue ينقذ	rescued	rescued

### Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P.
stick يحبس / يحشر	stuck	stuck
pay يدفع	paid	paid
speak يتحدث	spoke	spoken



## What is a flood?

### Read and learn: (SB P. 79)



I think people who are volunteers might be "caring".

أعتقد أن المتطوعين قد يكونوا "مهتمين".

Yes, because they want to help other people.

نعم، لأنهم يريدون مساعدة الآخرين.



### Reading: (SB P. 78)



Lara is an emergency responder. When there was a big flood in Cairo in 2020, she was one of the first people to help the other citizens from the flood water.

**Interviewer** : Can you describe what an emergency responder is?

**Lara** : Yes, of course. I volunteer to help my community when there is an emergency. We aren't the police, or firefighters, but we are trained to help them do their jobs. We can get to a place quickly, do first aid, and rescue people from floods.

**Interviewer** : Do you enjoy being an emergency responder?

**Lara** : Yes, I do. I like helping people and we do lots of different things.

**Interviewer** : Is it a scary thing to do?

**Lara** : Well, sometimes it is, but then I think that other people will be scared as well, so I focus on how I can help them.

**Interviewer** : What did you do when the flood started in Cairo?

**Lara** : We knew it might be dangerous when there was very heavy rainfall. So, my team were ready to help people quickly. Our job was to help people who were sick or injured.

**Interviewer** : How did you travel around the city?

**Lara** : We had small boats, so we could go to different houses and help people who were stuck in their homes.

**Interviewer** : Were people pleased to see you?

**Lara** : Yes, they were! That's one of the things I love about volunteering - you can make people very happy!

**Interviewer** : Thank you, Lara.



# Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



f \_ nn \_



br \_ \_ e



sc \_ \_ ed



la \_ \_



g \_ ner \_ us



ca \_ m



p \_ l \_ te



ca \_ \_ ng

2 Make a word.

a e c  
r s d



a r b  
e v



y l  
z a



l a l r  
i n a f



o i l  
e p t



r a n  
i c g





## What is a flood?

### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 We (**swim** - do - play) a lot of different things. (SB)
- 2 I can rescue people (**at** - by - from) floods. (SB)
- 3 To (**collapse** - rescue - play), is to take someone out of a dangerous place. (SB)
- 4 Severe means very (**calm** - serious - pleased). (SB)
- 5 Sarah tells a lot of jokes and makes people laugh. She is (**funny** - loyal - bossy). (SB)
- 6 Fares thinks about himself. He is (**brave** - selfish - mean). (SB)
- 7 She likes giving people presents. She is (**mean** - generous - selfish). (SB)
- 8 (**Cowardly** - Bossy - Caring) means sensible and can look after other people. (SB)
- 9 Daddy isn't scared of anything! He's (**moody** - brave - bossy). (WB)
- 10 Hany is (**wise** - polite - moody). You don't know if he is going to be happy, sad or angry. (WB)
- 11 Omar is (**wise** - moody - bossy). He is clever and knows a lot of things. (WB)
- 12 Fatima is always (**bossy** - moody - calm). She never gets upset or worried. (WB)
- 13 Maryam always says "thank you"! She's very (**moody** - polite - bossy). (WB)
- 14 Amir is (**bossy** - polite - moody). He always tells us what to do! (WB)
- 15 Khaled sits on the sofa and doesn't help at home, he is (**brave** - active - lazy). (WB)

### 4 Read and match. (SB)

- |                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) A volunteer helps other people | a) He is caring.         |
| 2) Tom thinks about himself.      | b) what to do.           |
| 3) He looks after other people.   | c) without getting paid. |
| 4) A bossy likes telling people   | d) He is selfish.        |

1- ( )

2- ( )

3- ( )

4- ( )



# Unit (6)

## Part (3) P. (80 - 81)

# Phonics



**dangerous**  
خطير



**generous**  
كريم



**nervous**  
عصبى / متوتر



**enormous**  
ضخم / هائل



**famous**  
مشهور

## Read and learn: SB (P.80)



The famous statue is enormous!



I'm nervous. Is it dangerous?



## Vocabulary:

farming	زراعة	irrigation	رى	well	بئر
dry areas	مناطق جافة	field	حقل	source	مصدر
Ancient Egyptians	المصريون القدماء	traditional	تقليدى	drip	الري بالتنقيط
hydroponic farm	مزرعة مائية (بدون تربة)	system	نظام	statue	تمثال
modern technology	تكنولوجيا حديثة	anywhere	فى أى مكان	useful	مفيد
flood irrigation	الرى بالغمر	spray	الرى بالرش	crop	محصول
soil	تربة	pleased	مسرور	boats	قوارب

## Phrases & Prepositions:

get water from	يحصل على الماء من	contain the minerals	يحتوى على المعادن
for irrigation	للرى	look like	يشبه
waste water	يسرف / يبدد الماء	in the future	فى المستقبل
spray across	يرش عبر / يرش خلال	grow plants	يزرع النباتات



## Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P.
irrigate <b>يروي</b>	irrigated	irrigated
spray <b>يرش</b>	sprayed	sprayed
waste <b>يسرف / يبدد</b>	wasted	wasted
contain <b>يحتوى على</b>	contained	contained

## What is a flood? Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P.
mean <b>يعنى / يقصد</b>	meant	meant
bring <b>يحضّر</b>	brought	brought

## Reading: SB (P.81)

### Farming in dry areas

We all know that plants need sunlight, food, and water. So how do people grow food in the desert, when there isn't enough water?



spray

Farmers in dry countries need to water their crops. There isn't enough rainfall to give the crops all the water they need so they use irrigation. This means bringing water through pipes, from wells, canals, or other sources of water. Farmers also use pumps to move water from rivers or wells to the fields. Ancient Egyptians used irrigation in the past, and people still need it today. Irrigation systems have changed over time and now they can carry more water.

The problem with modern irrigation is that it can take too much water out of rivers, lakes, and springs.



drip

There are different ways to irrigate a field. Flood irrigation covers a whole field in water. Or there are systems that spray water across a field. Both these types can waste water. The best way is drip irrigation. This is where water drips onto the plants through holes in the pipes. The water only goes onto the plant, where it is needed, not into the ground. And water isn't lost to evaporation.



# Unit (6)



## hydroponic farm

A new way of farming in dry countries is hydroponic farming. This is a modern technology that is useful in dry countries. It uses only water, not soil, to grow plants. The special water contains the minerals that the plant needs. This system uses a lot less water than traditional farming. Farmers can start a hydroponic farm anywhere – it doesn't have to be on land that is good for traditional farming. Is this what all farms will look like in the future?

## Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



dan \_ \_ rous



gen \_ \_ ous



ne \_ \_ ous



en \_ rmo \_ s



f \_ mo \_ s



irr \_ \_ ation

2 Make a word.

g n a r  
e u d s o



e r e n  
s g u o



u o r  
e n v s





## What is a flood?

o m r n  
u e o s



s m a  
u f o



i r r a g  
o i i n t



### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The famous statue is (**small** - little - enormous). It's very big. (SB)
- 2) We all know that plants need (**moonlight** - sunlight - starlight), food and water. (SB)
- 3) Farmers in (**wet** - dry - rainfall) countries need to water their crops. (SB)
- 4) A new way of farming in dry countries is (**hydroponic** - hydrosonic - hydrochloric) farming. (SB)
- 5) Why does flood irrigation (**protect** - waste - play) water? (SB)
- 6) Hydroponic farming is good for countries that have (**a lot of** - too much - less) water. (SB)
- 7) There are systems that spray water (**at** - by - across) a field. (SB)
- 8) I'm (**dangerous** - nervous - generous). I'm not pleased. (SB)
- 9) The lion is (**dangerous** - generous - famous). (SB)
- 10) All people know him, he is (**generous** - famous - enormous). (SB)
- 11) Hydroponic farming grows plants in (**air** - water - land), not soil. (WB)
- 12) The water contains (**minerals** - oxygen - wood) that plants need. (WB)
- 13) Hydroponic farming uses (**more** - less - a lot) water than traditional farming. (WB)
- 14) You (**need** - needs - don't need) good land to start hydroponic farm. (WB)

### 4 Read and match. (WB)

- 1) Farmers in dry countries
  - 2) Farmers bring water through pipes
  - 3) Farmers use pumps to
  - 4) Plants need
- 1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )

- a) sunlight, food and water.
- b) move water to their fields.
- c) need to use irrigation.
- d) from wells or canals.



## Unit (6)



### 5 Re-arrange the following sentences.

1) famous - is - The - enormous - statue - and - . (SB)

2) irrigation - does - Why - flood - water - waste - ? (SB)

3) woman - is - This - generous - very - . (SB)



### 6 Read the passage then answer the questions.

SB (P.81)

Farmers in dry countries need to water their crops. There is not enough rainfall to give the crops all the water they need so they use irrigation. This means bringing water in through pipes, from wells, canals or other sources of water. Farmers also use pumps to move water from rivers or wells to the fields. Ancient Egyptians used irrigation in the past and people still need it today. Irrigation systems have changed over time and now they can carry more water. The problem with modern irrigation is that, it can take too much water out of rivers, lakes and springs.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) There (is - isn't - are) enough rainfall in dry countries.
- 2) Farmers also use (dams - pumps - pipes) to move water from rivers or wells to the fields.

#### B) Answer the following questions.

3) What is the problem with Irrigation?

4) Where do farmers get water from for Irrigation?



## What is a flood?

**7** Look and write a sentence under each picture.



lion - dangerous



tree - enormous

**8** Fill in the spaces with:

dangerous - enormous - water - generous

- 1) My teacher is very .....
- 2) Plants need sunlight, food and .....
- 3) The lion is very .....
- 4) The famous statue is .....



**AL-BAHER**

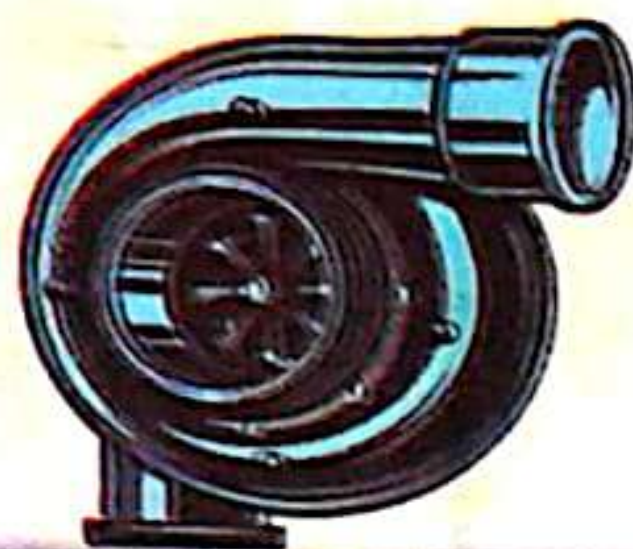


# Unit (6)

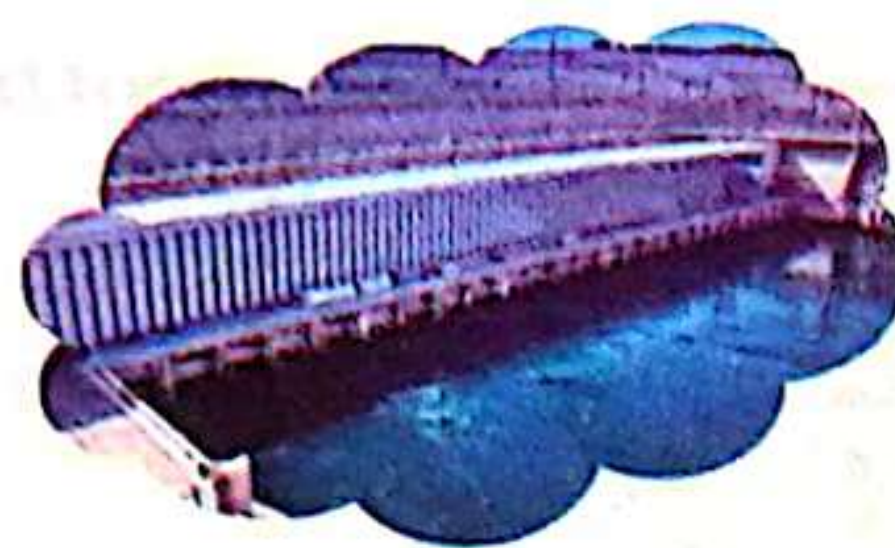
## Part (4) P. (82 - 83)



**waterwheel**  
ساقية



**turbine**  
محرك / التوربين



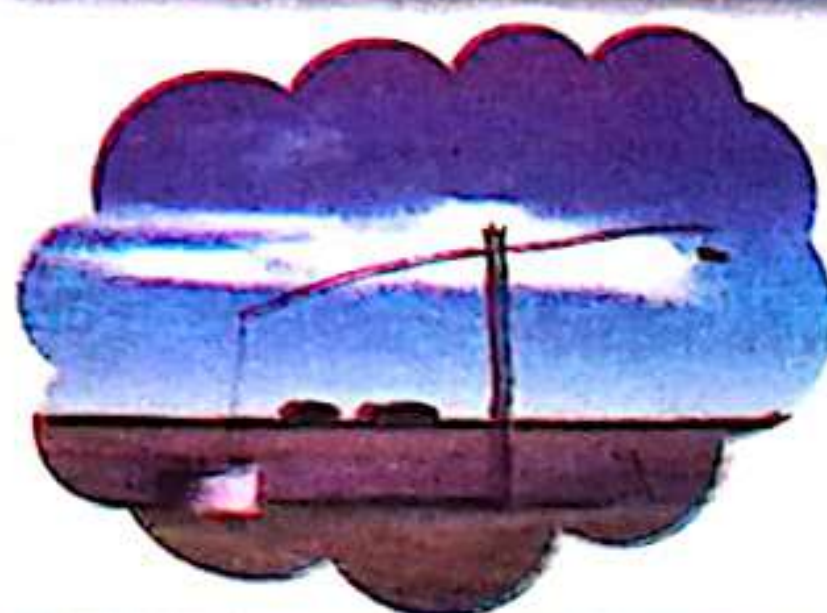
**High Dam**  
السد العالي



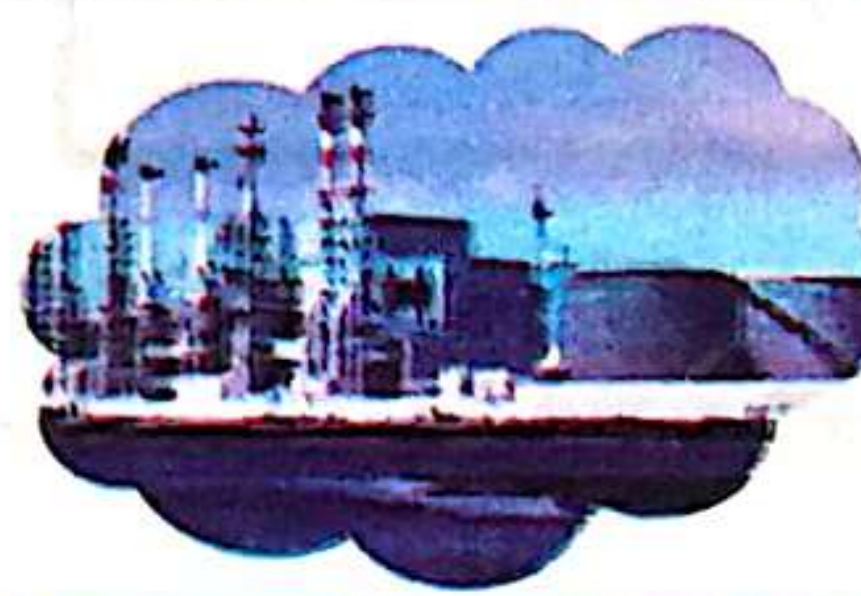
**oasis**  
واحة



**aqueduct**  
قناة مائية



**shadoof**  
شادوف



**desalination**  
تحلية المياه المالحة



**lake**  
بحيرة

## Definitions:

Word	Definition	
<b>desalination</b>	taking salt out of seawater	تحلية المياه
<b>aqueduct</b>	It carries water long distances.	قناة مائية
<b>waterwheel</b>	a wheel that uses running water to create energy	ساقية
<b>dam</b>	a lake created by stopping water in a river	سد
<b>turbine</b>	It turns around like a wheel.	محرك
<b>shadoof</b>	It is used with a bucket that goes into a well and brings up water.	شادوف

## Vocabulary:

<b>The River Nile</b>	نهر النيل	<b>electricity</b>	كهرباء	<b>oxen</b>	ثيران
<b>running water</b>	الماء الجارى	<b>machine</b>	آلة / ماكينة	<b>tower</b>	برج
<b>hydroelectric power</b>	الطاقة الكهرومائية	<b>seawater</b>	ماء البحر	<b>Cairo</b>	القاهرة
<b>ancient Greece</b>	اليونان القديمة	<b>ancient temple</b>	معبد قديم	<b>gravity</b>	جاذبية
<b>ancient Rome</b>	روما القديمة	<b>expensive</b>	غالى الثمن	<b>citadel</b>	القلعة
<b>water engineering</b>	هندسة الرى	<b>high X low</b>	عالي X منخفض	<b>money</b>	مال / نقود



# Phrases & Prepositions:

## What is a flood?

help with	يساعد في	go round	يدور حول
for a long time	لوقت طويل	because of	بسبب
take water from	ياخذ الماء من	control the water	يتحكم في الماء
on top of	على قمة (أعلى)	provide with	يمد / يزود بـ
bring up water	يحضر لأعلى	get fresh water	يحصل على الماء العذب

## Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P.
provide يمد / يزود	provided	provided
develop ينمي / يطور	developed	developed
create يبتكر	created	created
start يبدأ	started	started

## Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P.
bring يحضر	brought	brought
cost يكلف	cost	cost

## In the past

## Water Engineering

## Today



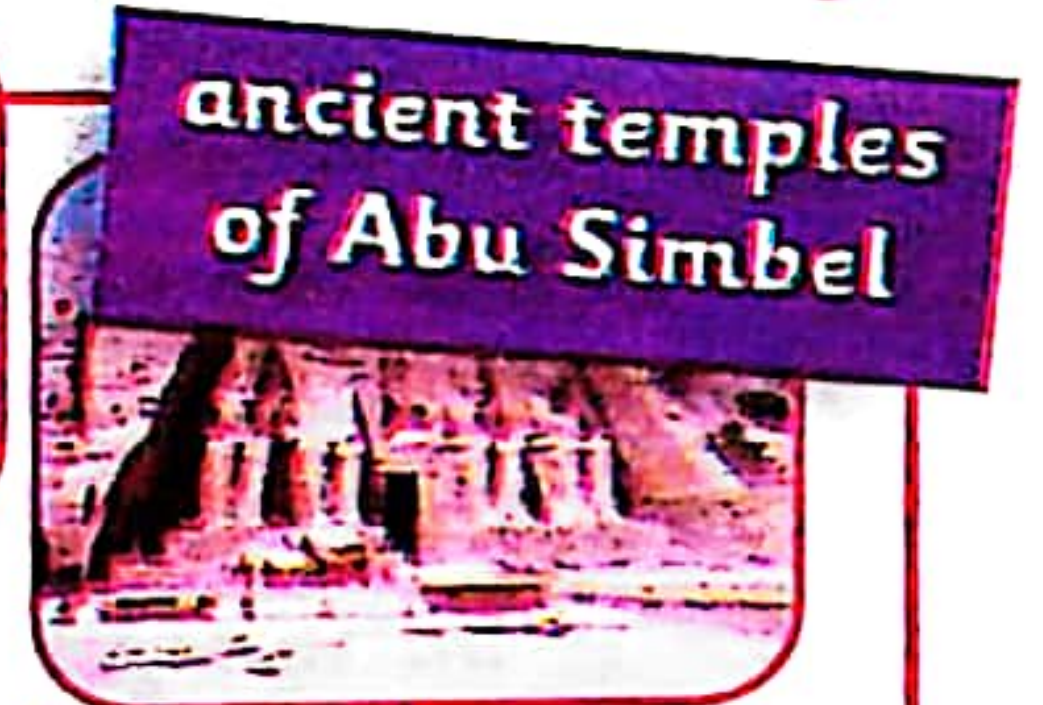
a waterwheel

Waterwheels used the energy of running water to move machines. The wheel is in a river, and the water makes it go round. The oldest picture of a waterwheel is from Egypt over 2,500 years ago! People have used waterwheels to help with irrigation and drinking water for a long time. They are very important today, too. Fayoum has more than 200 waterwheels.



High Dam

The High Dam is famous because it is the largest dam in the world. When the Nile flooded in the past, too much water went onto the land. Now, the dam can control the water and stop flooding. The dam stops the water in the River Nile and makes Lake Nasser. This helps to provide Egypt with enough water. The moving water turns a turbine to make hydroelectric power, so the dam gives us electricity, too. A turbine turns round, just like a wheel does. When people built the dam, they had to move the ancient monuments at Abu Simbel to higher ground!



ancient temples of Abu Simbel



## Unit (6)

### In the past



#### an aqueduct



People built aqueducts in the past to move water from wells or rivers into cities the aqueduct of Cairo took water from the Nile to the Citadel of Cairo. The water ran from a well into a canal on top of a wall. Later, people built a tall tower with a well inside it. Water could move up inside the tower with six waterwheels. They used oxen to make the wheels go round. When water got to the top of the tower, it could go down the aqueduct to the citadel because of gravity.

People built aqueducts in ancient Greece and ancient Rome as well. They could move water from high up in the mountains, to cities where people needed it.

### Today



#### desalination

Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. It is useful in countries like Egypt which don't have a lot of water. It can be expensive and use a lot of energy, but engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and cost less money. In the future, people will get more fresh water from desalination.

## Activities



1 Write the missing letter(s).



a wate\_whe\_l



the Hi\_h D\_m



aqu\_ \_uct



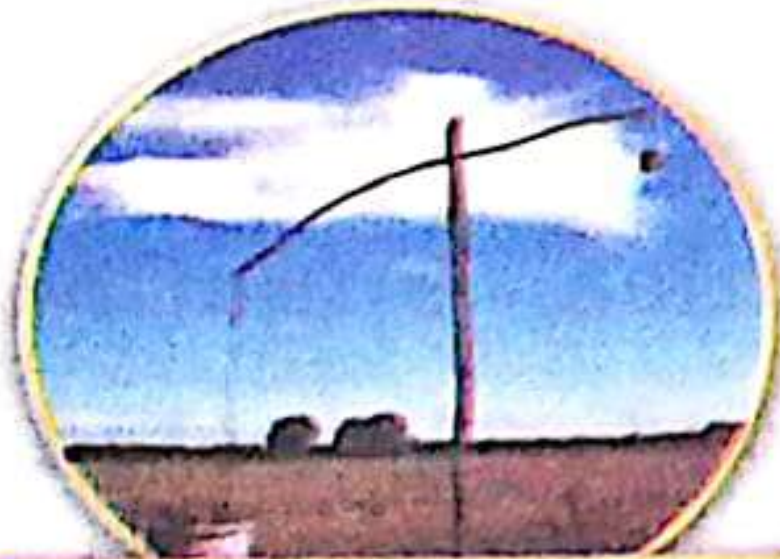
de\_alin\_tion



## What is a flood?



t \_ r b \_ n e



sha \_ \_ of



o \_ si \_



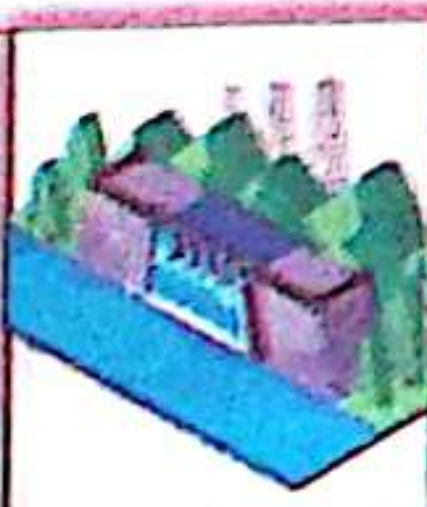
l \_ \_ e

### 2 Make a word.

e r t a h  
w l w e e



h g H i  
a D m



u q a e  
u d c t



l a s e  
n d i t  
a n o i



b u r i  
n t e



o o h a  
f s d



### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) (Cars - Sea wheels - Waterwheels) used the energy of running water to move machines. (SB)
- 2) People have used waterwheels to help (at - with - by) irrigation. (SB)
- 3) People built (dams - waterwheels - aqueducts) in the past to move water from wells or rivers into cities. (SB)
- 4) People used (turbines - cars - oxen) to make the wheels go round. (SB)
- 5) The High Dam is (dangerous - famous - generous) because it is the largest dam in the world. (SB)
- 6) (Irrigation - Desalination - Deforestation) means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. (SB)



## Unit (6)

- 7) Engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and (take - cost - play) less money. (SB)
- 8) Waterwheels can help with (evaporation - irrigation - condensation). (SB)
- 9) The Aswan (Waterwheel - Dam - Aqueduct) created Lake Nasser. (SB)
- 10) Waterwheels have been used to help with irrigation and drinking water (by - at - for) a long time. (SB)

### 4 Read and match. (SB)

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) A bucket goes into a well       | a) 200 waterwheels.                   |
| 2) People used aqueducts to        | b) it is the largest dam in the world |
| 3) The High Dam is famous, because | c) move water from wells or rivers,   |
| 4) Fayoum has more than            | d) and brings up water.               |
- 1- (       )       2- (       )       3- (       )       4- (       )

### 5 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1) High Dam - water - The - moving - make - electricity - to - uses - . (SB)
- 2) Aswan - is - the - Why - famous - Dam - ? (SB)
- 3) can - help - Waterwheels - irrigation - with - . (SB)

### 6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 82)

Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. It is useful in countries like Egypt which doesn't have a lot of water. It can be expensive and use a lot of energy, but engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and cost less money. In the future, people will get more fresh water from desalination.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Engineers are developing new technologies that use (more - less - a lot of) energy.
- 2) People will get more fresh water from (pollution - desalination - station).



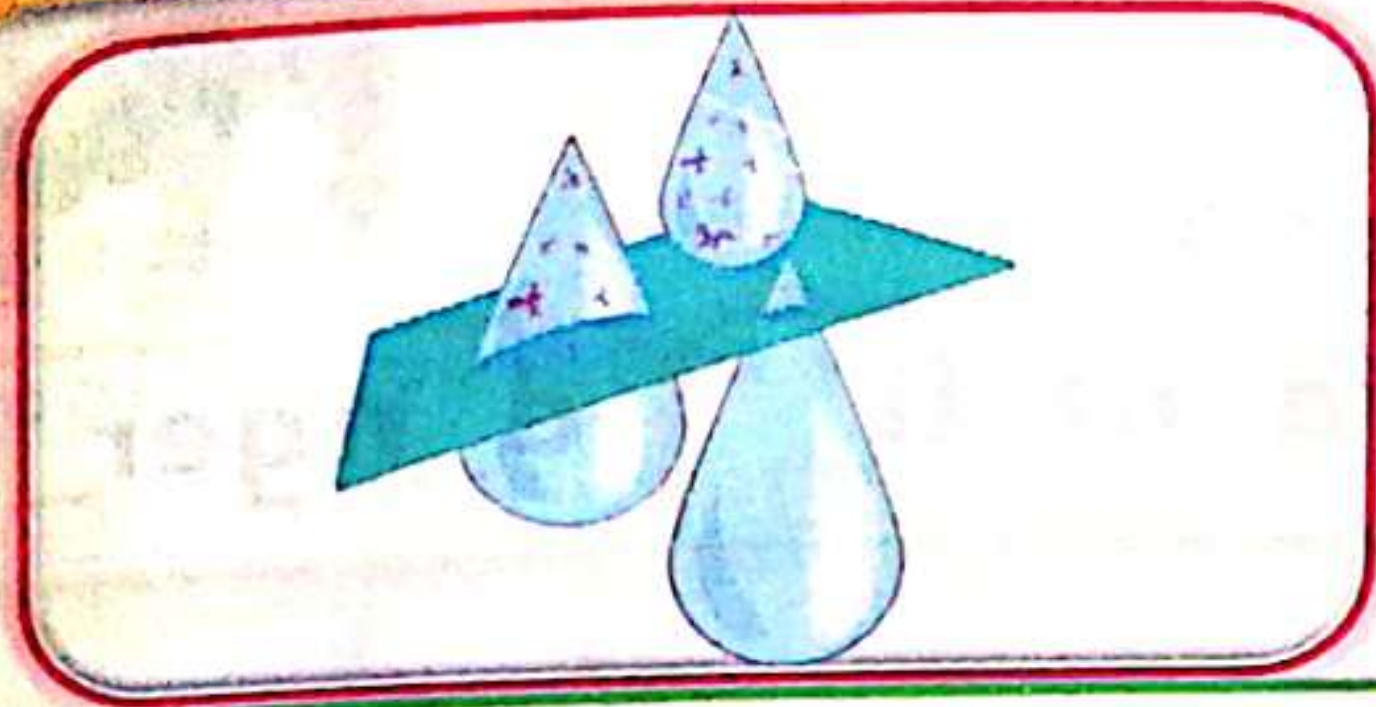
## What is a flood?

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What does "Desalination" mean?

4) Does desalination use a lot of energy or little energy?

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



desalination - salt



Dam / famous

8 Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

bucket - costs - Waterwheels - aqueducts

1) ..... can help with irrigation.

2) Desalination ..... less money.

3) A ..... goes into a well and brings up water.

4) An ..... moves water from wells or rivers into cities.

9 Copy the following sentence.

The High Dam is the largest dam in the world.





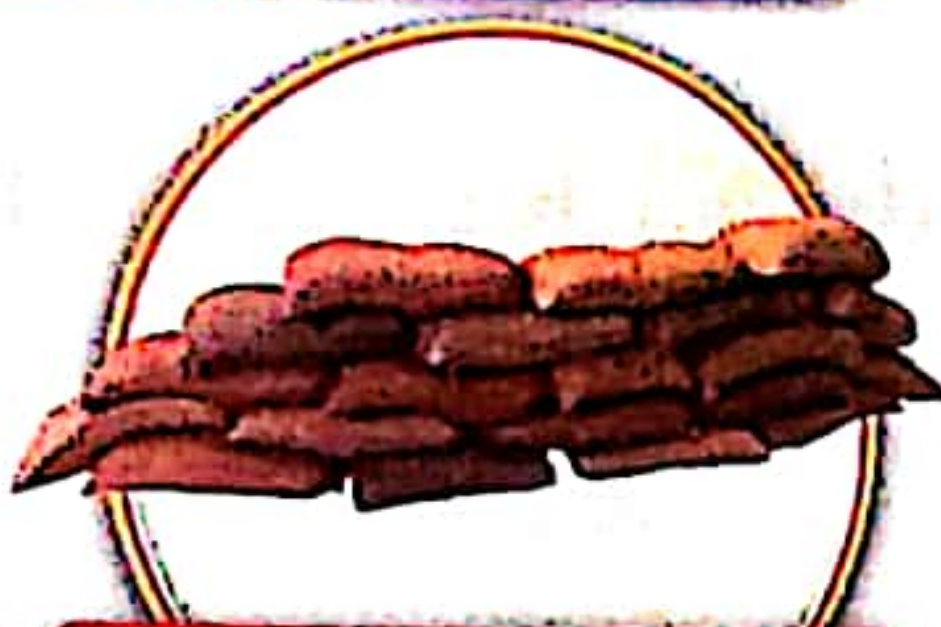
# Unit (6)

## Test Based on Unit (6)

### 1 Write the missing letter(s).



p \_ \_ p



s \_ nd \_ ags



ra \_ nf \_ ll



d \_ nger \_ us

### 2 Make a word.

r e \_ n  
o s v u



r t e a \_ w  
e e w h l



a n \_ c  
a l



### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) In a flood, people can put up a (pipe - barrier - drain) to stop water in the street. (SB)
- 2) To (collapse - predict - protect) is to fall down. (SB)
- 3) To (warn - install - minimize) is to put something in. (SB)
- 4) There aren't (too much - much - enough) apples in the box. (SB)
- 5) There are too (much - many - enough) rulers. (SB)

### 4 Read and match.

- 1) A dam stops
- 2) Sandbags are used
- 3) Meteorologists are people
- 4) To wash away is

- a) to carry away something with water.
- b) water in a river.
- c) to keep water out of buildings.
- d) who study the weather.

1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )



## Test

**5** Read the passage then answer the questions.

Waterwheels used the energy of running water to move machines. The wheel is in a river, and the water makes it go round. The oldest picture of a waterwheel is from Egypt over 2,500 years ago! People have used waterwheels to help with irrigation and drinking water for a long time. They are very important today, too. Fayoum has more than 200 waterwheels.

**A) Choose the correct answer.**

- 1) Fayoum has more than (2500 - 20 - 200) waterwheels.
- 2) People have used waterwheels to help with irrigation and drinking (milk - water - coffee).

**B) Answer the following questions.**

- 3) Where is the oldest picture of waterwheel from?  
.....
- 4) Why did waterwheels use the energy of running water?  
.....

**6** Look and write a sentence under each picture.



friend / polite



he / cooperative

**7** Copy the following sentence.



The High Dam is famous.



# Test Review based on Units (4,5,6)

## 1 Write the missing letter(s).



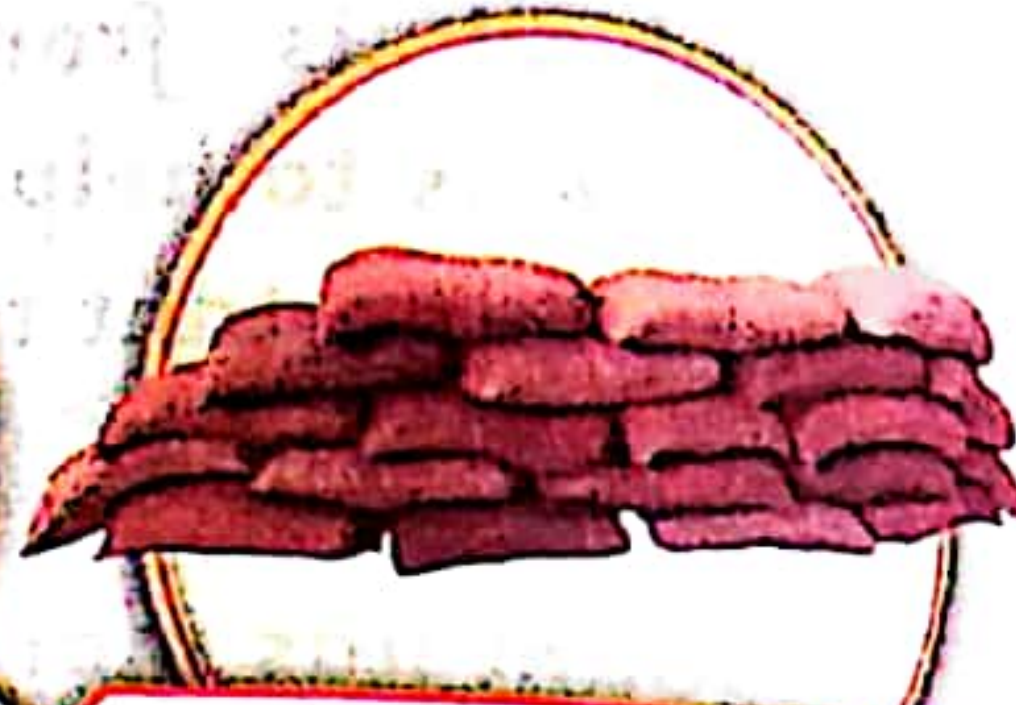
chim\_\_nzee



de\_\_rt



o\_\_is



san\_\_ags

## 2 Make a word.



## 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) We can make baskets from the leaves of (**palm** - tamarisk - acacia) trees.
- 2) The (**wetland** - equator - polar zone) is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth. (SB)
- 3) I have (**visit** - visited - visits) the pyramids. (SB)
- 4) There aren't (**much** - too much - enough) apples. (SB)

## 4 Read and match.

- 1) I loved seeing
- 2) Can I camp
- 3) He has
- 4) Protect

- a) is to keep something safe.
- b) climbed a mountain.
- c) chimpanzees.
- d) in wetland?

1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )



# Test

5 Read the passage, then answer the questions.

My aunt is very generous. I love her so much. She helps me with my homework. She always gives me enormous presents. She gave me a tent and an acacia tree. I like the acacia tree so much. I visit my aunt every week. We are very happy.

A) Choose the correct answer.

1) My aunt gave me a tent and a/an (palm - acacia - tamarisk) tree.

2) My aunt is very (famous - generous - dangerous).

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What does your aunt give you?

4) What do you like so much?

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



climb - tree



love - chimpanzees

7 Copy the following sentence.



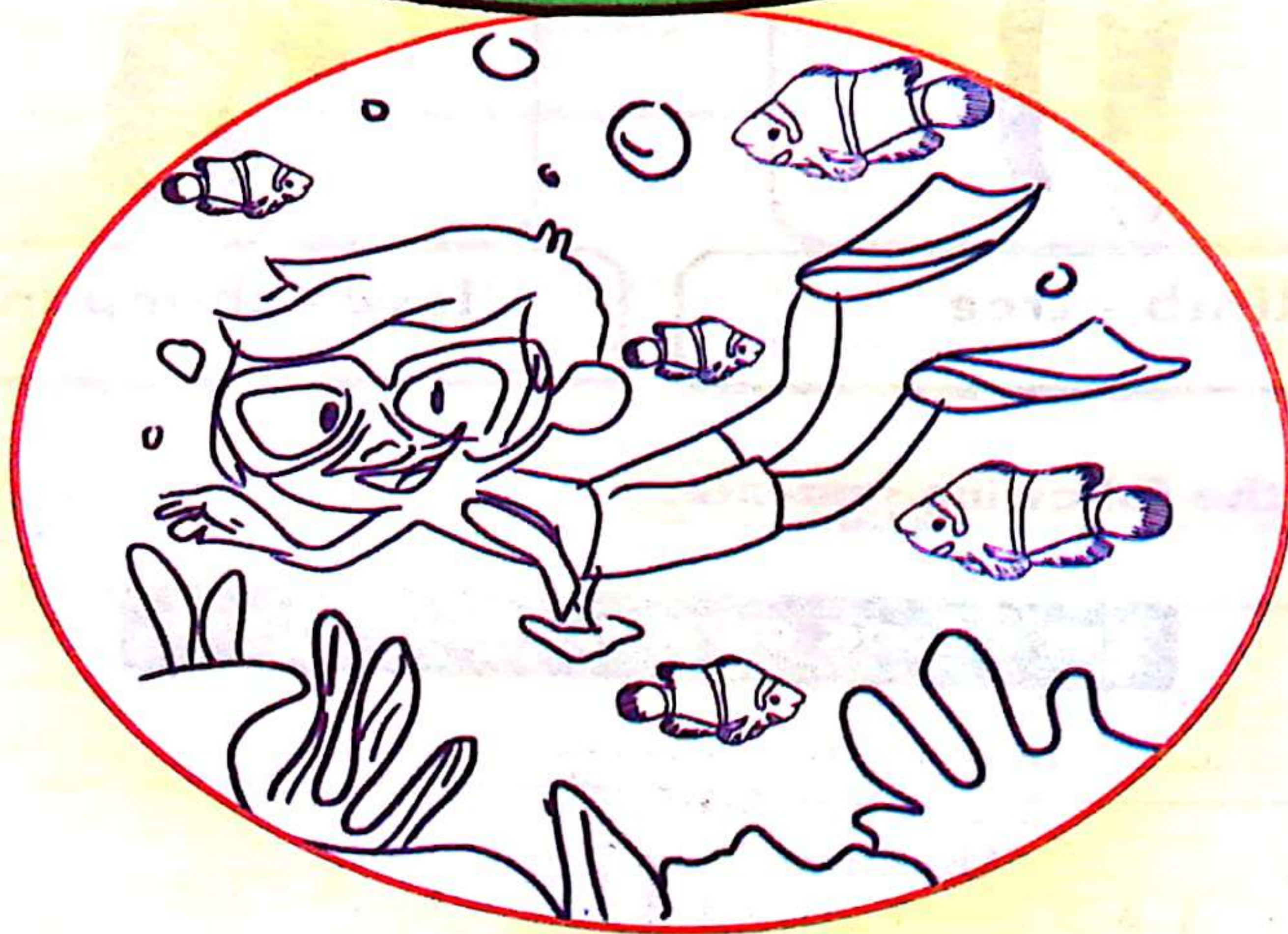
Let's look on the wildlife park.





CONNECT READING ADVENTURES

# Fares and the Fish





# The Characters

## Fares and the Fish



Mom



Fares



Dad



Dalia



Wael



Adam

### Part (1) (P. 92 - 95)

## Vocabulary:



live

يعيش



swimming

السباحة



pool

حمام سباحة



close to

قريب من



skateboard

لوح تزلج



bike

دراجة



garage

الجراج



helmet

خوذة



park

حديقة

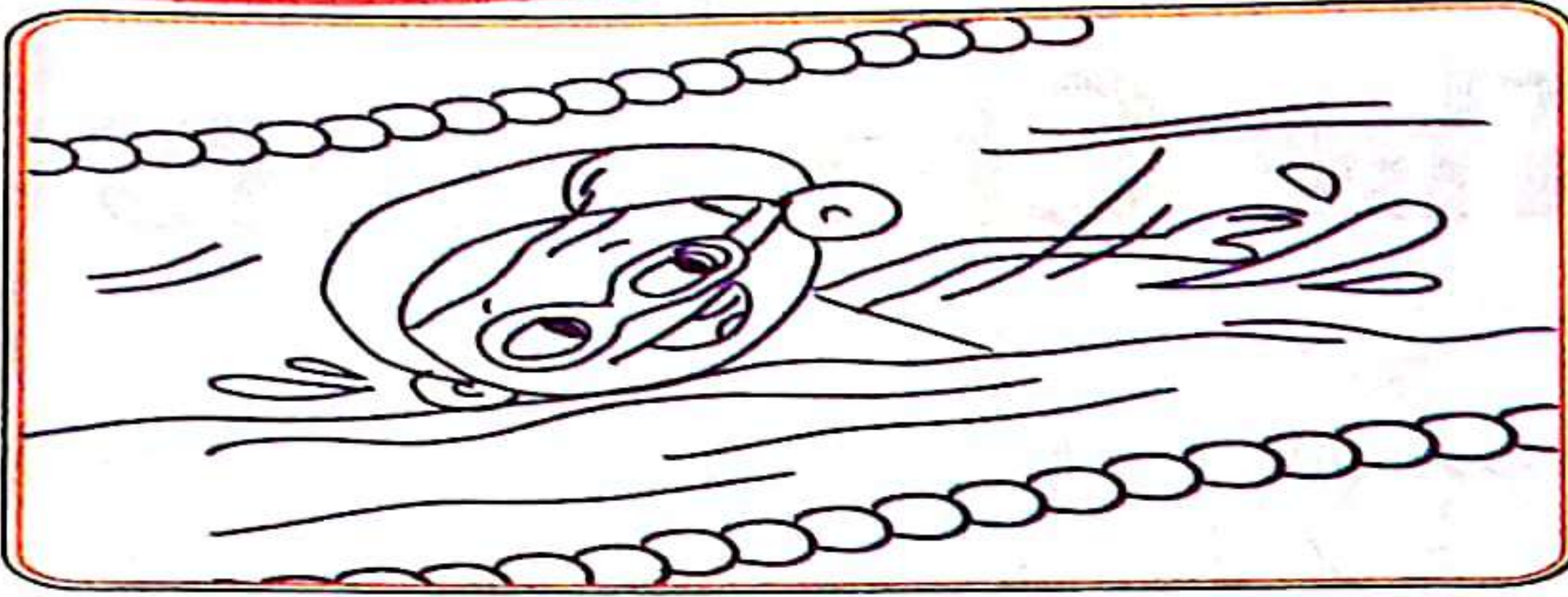


knee pads

واقى ركبة



## The Story



(P. 92)

Fares **lived** in Hurghada with his family. He loved swimming. He went **swimming** every day and **trained** in the **pool** for an hour. He wanted to be an athlete and to win lots of competitions.

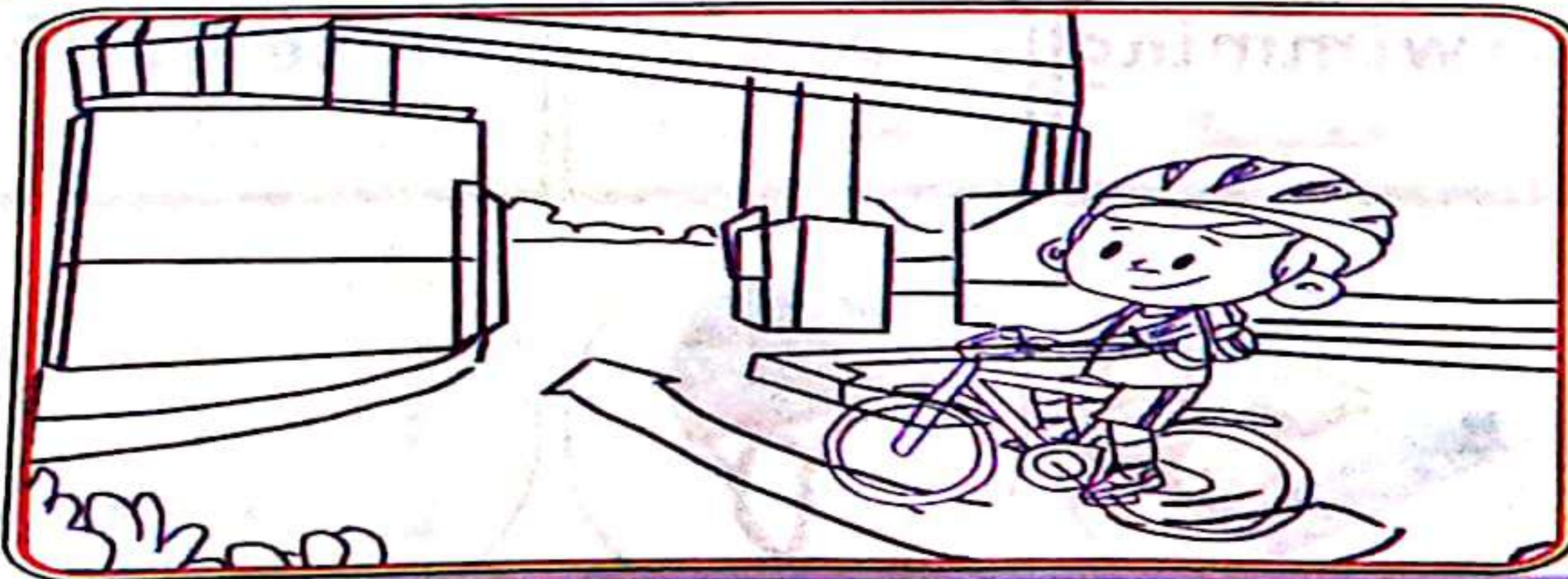
عاش فارس في الغردقة مع أسرته. أحب السباحة وكان يذهب للسباحة كل يوم حيث كان يتدرب في حمام السباحة لمدة ساعة يوميًا. وقد كان لديه رغبة في أن يكون لاعبًا رياضيًا ليفوز بالكثير من



(P. 93)

Fares and his family lived **close** to the sports center. Sometimes he **walked** to the pool with his **mom** or **dad**.

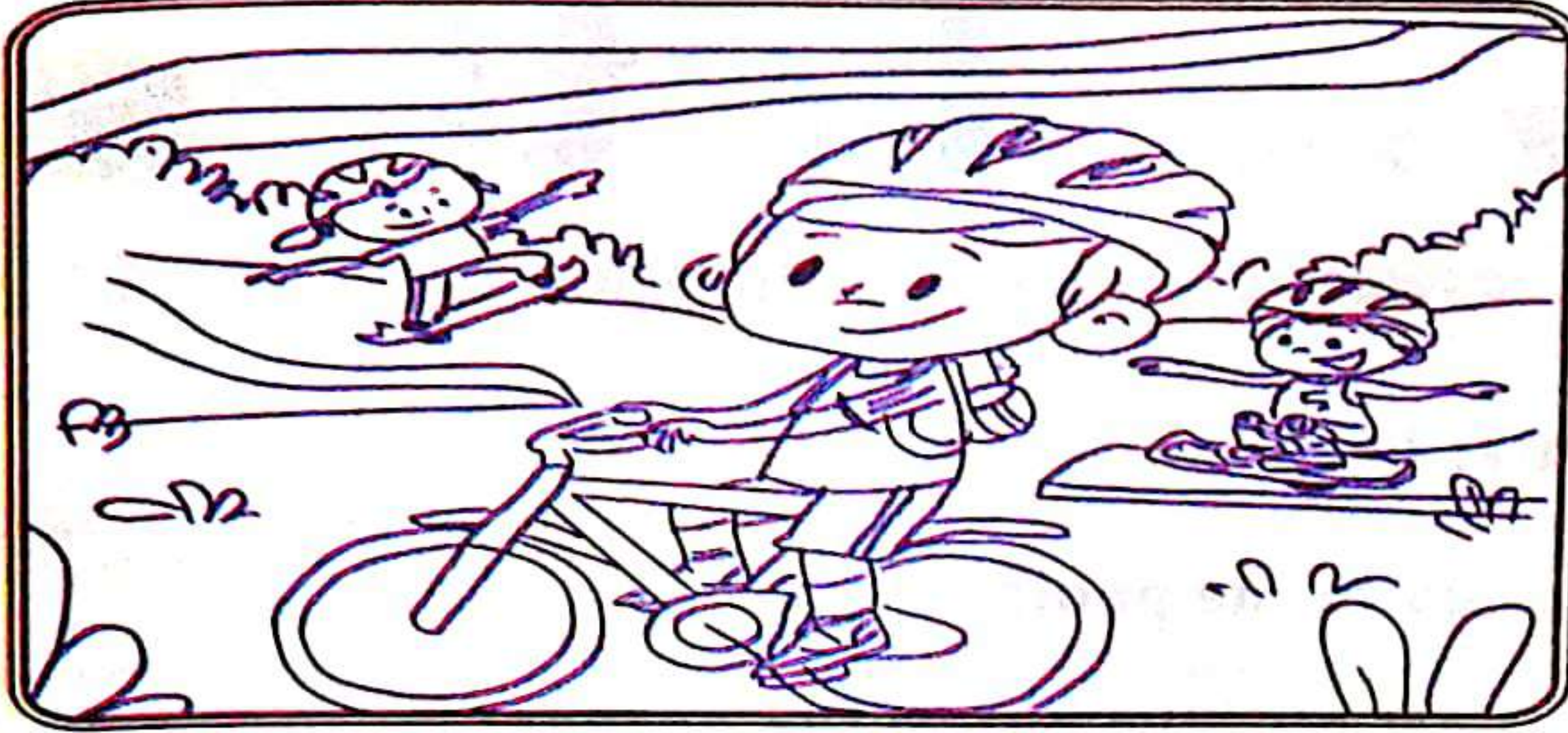
عاش فارس وأسرته بالقرب من المركز الرياضي حيث كان يمشي أحيانًا لحمام السباحة مع والدته أو والده.



(P. 93)

Sometimes he **cycled** to the **pool**. كان فارس يركب دراجته أحيانًا إلى حمام السباحة.

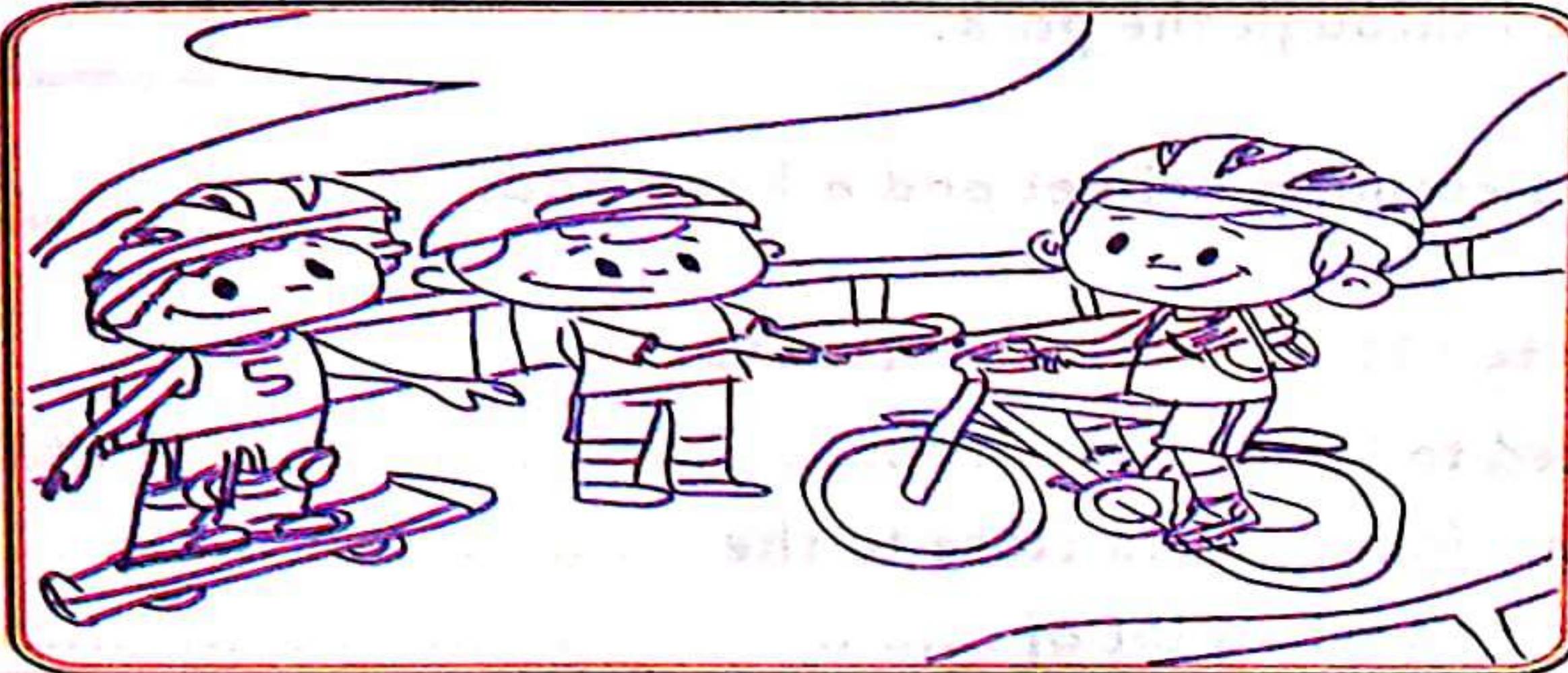




(P. 94)

One day, Fares got his bike out of the garage so he could cycle to the sports center. "Have you got your cycle helmet, Fares?" asked his mom. "Yes Mom, of course," said Fares, putting on his helmet. "See you soon!" Fares cycled through the park. It was a sunny morning and he felt happy.

وفي أحد الأيام أخرج فارس دراجته من الجراج (المرايب) وذهب بها إلى المركز الرياضي وسأله والدته قائلة: "هل لديك خوذة ركوب الدراجات؟" فقال فارس وهو يرتدي خوذته: "نعم بالطبع يا أمي، وداغاً." ثم ركب فارس دراجته في الحديقة حيث كان صباحاً مشمساً وقد شعر فارس بالسعادة.



(P. 95)

In the park, Fares saw his friends. They were on their skateboards. "Be careful, Adam," said Fares. "Why aren't you wearing a helmet or knee pads?" "I don't need to," said Adam. "I'm really good at skateboarding." "I haven't tried skateboarding before," said Fares. "It looks fun!" "Do you want to try?" asked Adam. "Yes please!" said Fares.

رأى فارس أصدقاءه في الحديقة وهم يركبون ألواح التزلج الخاصة بهم، فقال فارس: "كن حريصاً يا آدم، لم لا ترتدي الخوذة وواقي الركبتين؟" فقال آدم: "أنا لا أحتاج إليهم، فأنا جيد في التزلج." فقال فارس: "أنا لم أجرب التزلج من قبل، ولكنه يبدو ممتعاً" فسأله آدم: "هل تريد أن تجرب؟" فقال فارس: "نعم، من فضلك."



## Activities



**1 Read and answer the following questions.**

- 1) Where did Fares live?  
.....
- 2) How did Fares go to the pool?  
.....
- 3) Why did Fares get his bike out of the garage?  
.....
- 4) What was Fares friends doing in the park?  
.....



**2 Read and tick (✓) or (x).**

- 1) Fares trained in the pool for an hour. ☐
- 2) Fares went to the pool with his friends. ☐
- 3) Fares walked through the park. ☐
- 4) Adam was wearing a helmet and a knee pad. ☐



**3 Complete the following sentences.**

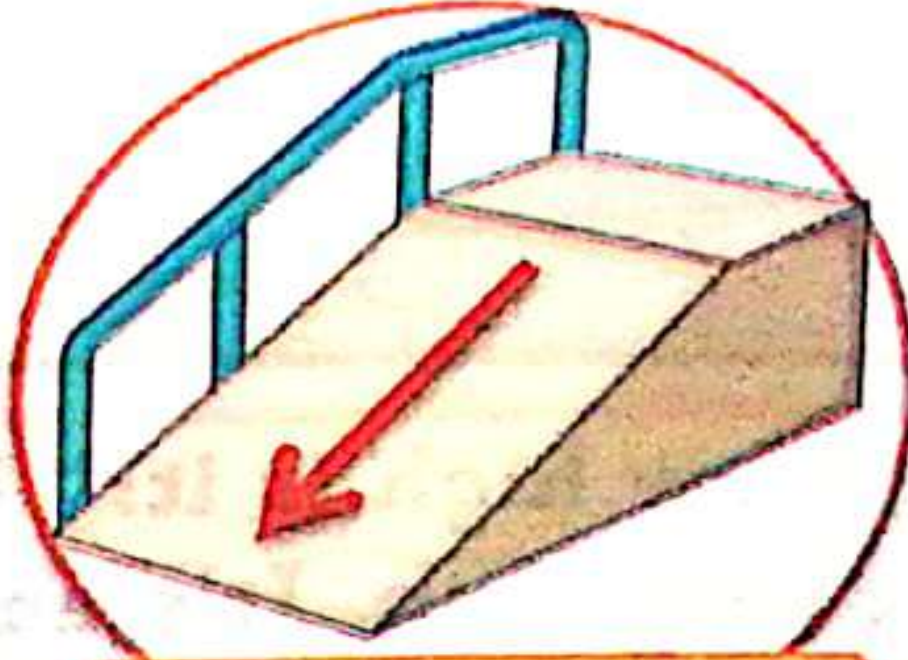
- 1) Fares wanted to be an .....
- 2) Fares and his family lived close to the .....
- 3) Fares wanted to win a lot of .....
- 4) Sometimes Fares ..... to the pool.
- 5) It was a ..... day and Fares was happy.
- 6) In the park, Fares saw his .....



# Vocabulary:



top  
قمة



ramp  
منحدر



push  
يدفع



slip  
ينزلق



fall  
يقع



hurt  
يؤلم



move  
يتحرك



broken  
مكسور



ambulance  
سيارة إسعاف



hospital  
مستشفى



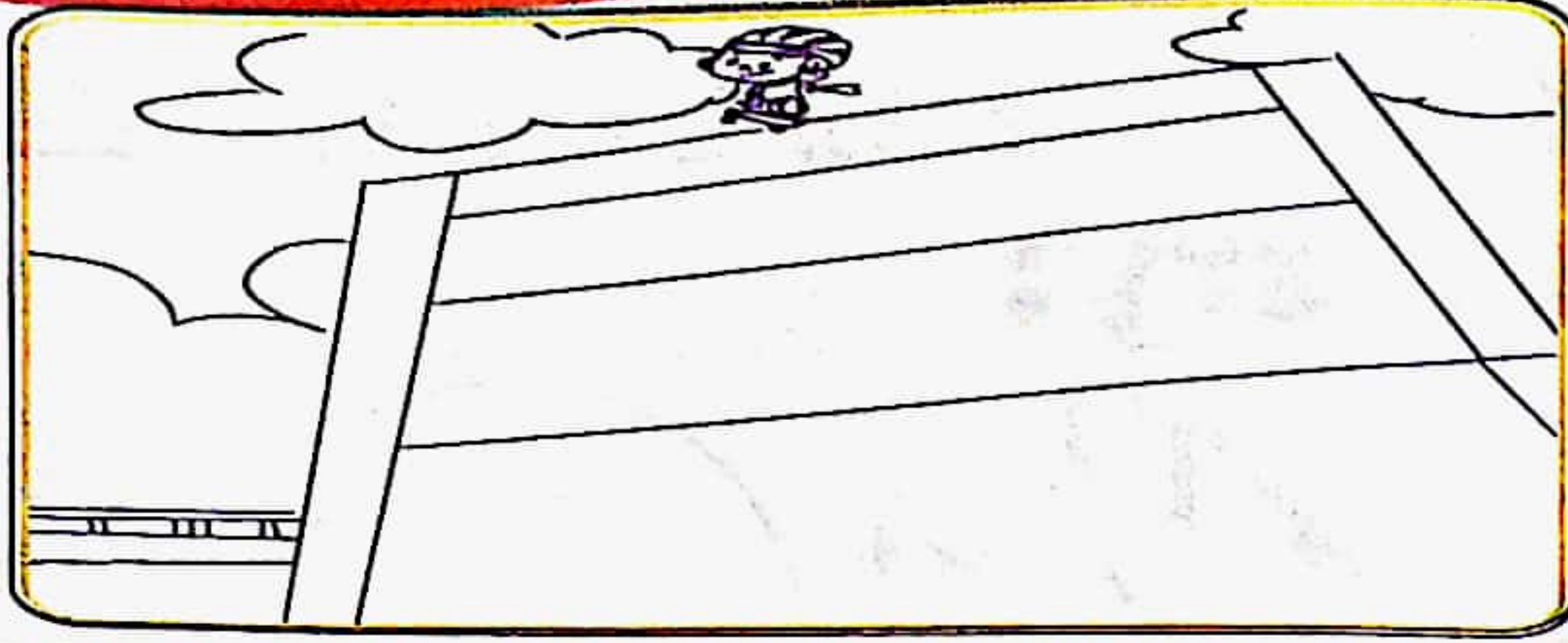
x-ray  
أشعة إكس



cast  
جبيرة



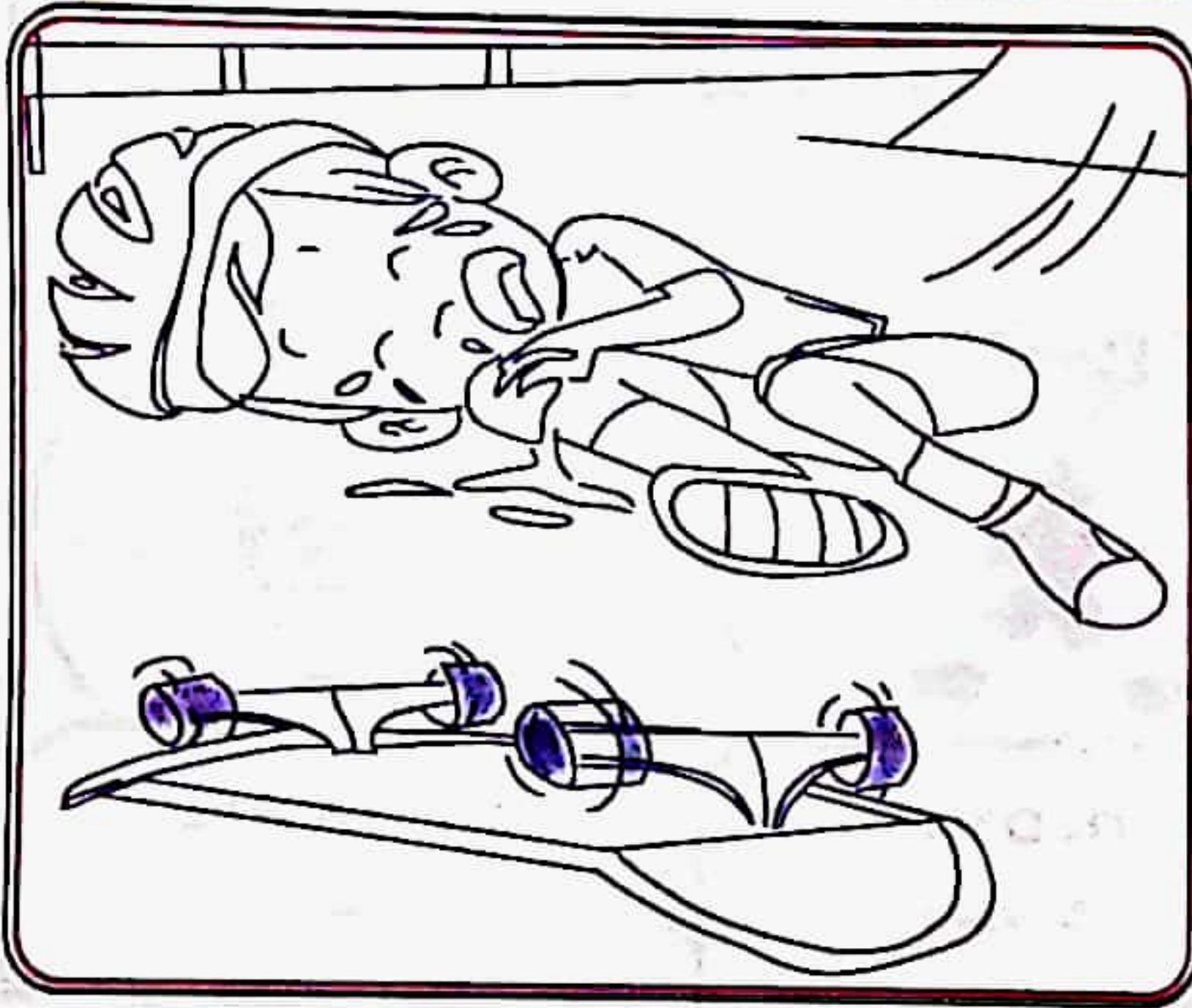
# The Story



(P. 96)

Fares stood at the **top** of the **ramp**. "How high is it?" he asked Adam. "I don't know," said Adam. "It isn't very high. It's **easy**!"

وقف فارس على حافة المنحدر وسأل آدم قائلاً "كم ارتفاع هذا المنحدر؟" فقال آدم "لا أعرف، ولكنه ليس مرتفعاً جداً. بل إنه سهل."



(P. 97)

Fares stood on the **skateboard** and rushed with his feet. He went quickly down the ramp - but he was too fast! Fares **slipped** and **fell**.

وقف فارس على لوح التزلج واندفع بقدميه. واتجه لأسفل المنحدر بسرعة، لكنه كان مسرعاً جداً، فارتلق فارس وسقط.

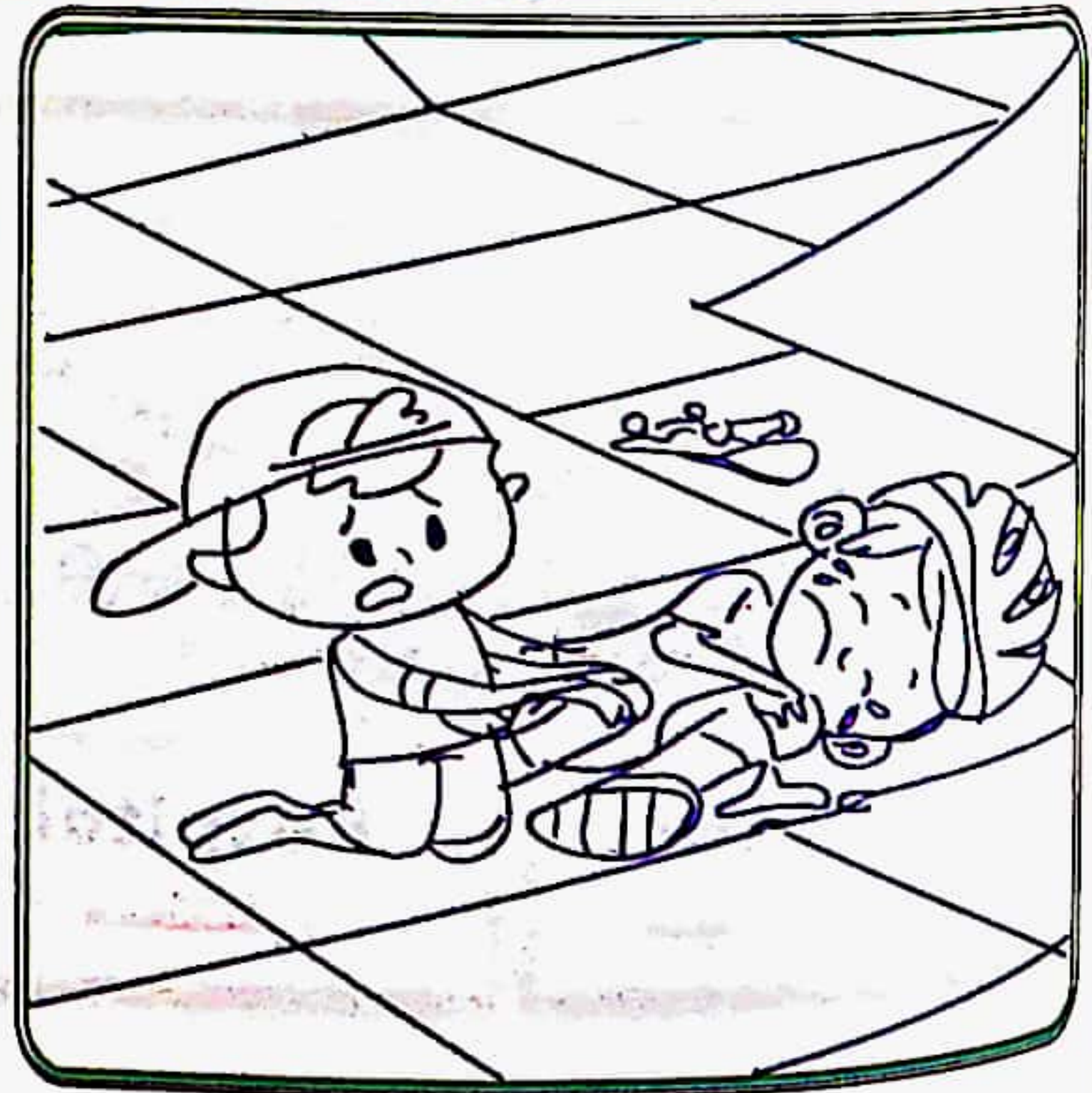
(P. 98)

"Are you Ok?" asked Adam. He was **worried**. "No," said Fares.

"My leg **hurts**." "Can you **move** it?" asked Adam.

"No, I can't" said Fares.

سأله آدم قائلاً: "هل أنت بخير؟" كان آدم قلقاً، فرد عليه فارس: "لا، فساقي تؤلمني" سأله آدم: "هل يمكنك أن تحركها؟" قال فارس "لا أستطيع."



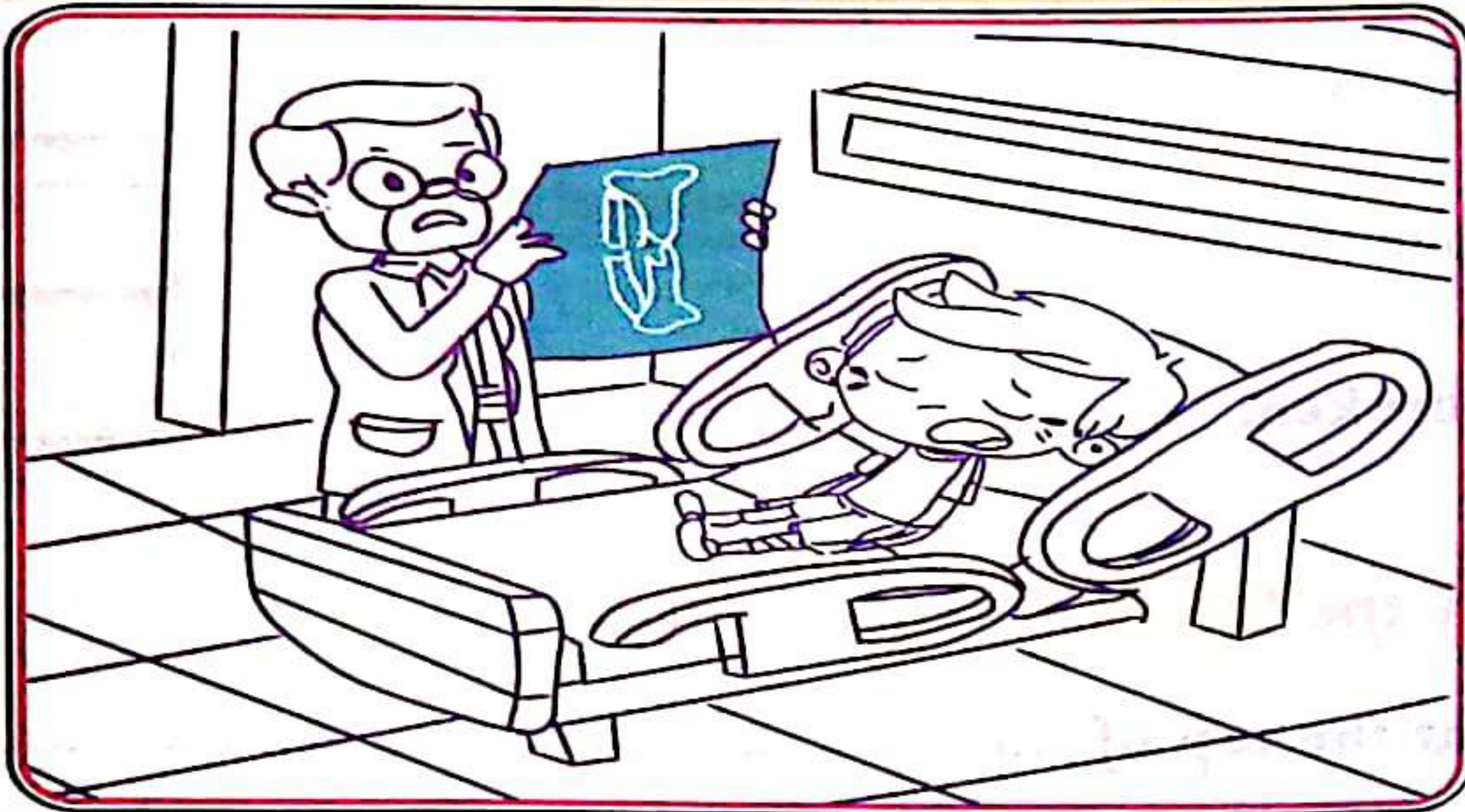




(P. 99)

"It might be **broken**," said Adam. "I'm going to call your mom, and then I'm going to call an **ambulance**." "Oh no; said Fares. "I won't be able to swim!"

قال آدم: "ربما تكون قد كُسرت، سأ اتصل بوالدتك ثم أتصل بالإسعاف. فرد فارس قائلًا: "أوه، لا. لن أكون قادرًا على السباحة!"



(P. 100)

At the **hospital**, Fares had an **x-ray**. "I'm sorry," said the doctor. "Your leg is broken. Look at this." Fares saw his **bone** on the **photo**. "You will have to wear a **cast** for about six weeks," said the doctor. Fares was very sad.

تم إجراء أشعة إكس على ساق فارس في المستشفى. وقال الطبيب: "آسف، فساقتك قد كُسرت. انظر إلى هذه." نظر فارس إلى عظمته في صورة الأشعة. وقال له الطبيب: "يجب أن تضع جبيرة لمدة ستة أسابيع،" كان فارس حزينًا جدًا.



## The Story

# Activities

**1** Read and answer the following questions.

- 1) Where did Fares stand?  
.....
- 2) What happened to Fares after he slipped and fell?  
.....
- 3) What did Adam call?  
.....
- 4) What will Fares have to wear?  
.....

**2** Read and tick (✓) or (×).

- 1) Fares stood at the top of the ramp.
- 2) Fares' hand hurts.
- 3) Fares can move.
- 4) Fares' leg is broken.

☐☐☐☐

**3** Complete the following sentences.

- 1) Fares stood at the top of the .....
- 2) Fares went ..... down the ramp.
- 3) Fares slipped and .....
- 4) Fares can't .....
- 5) Adam called an .....
- 6) At the hospital, Fares had an .....
- 7) Fares saw his ..... on the photo.
- 8) Fares would have to wear a ..... for about six weeks.



### Vocabulary:



lay down

رقد



borrow

يستعير



comic

مجلة مصورة



rude

وقح



carry

يحمل



accident

حادثة



movie

فيلم



kind

عطوف



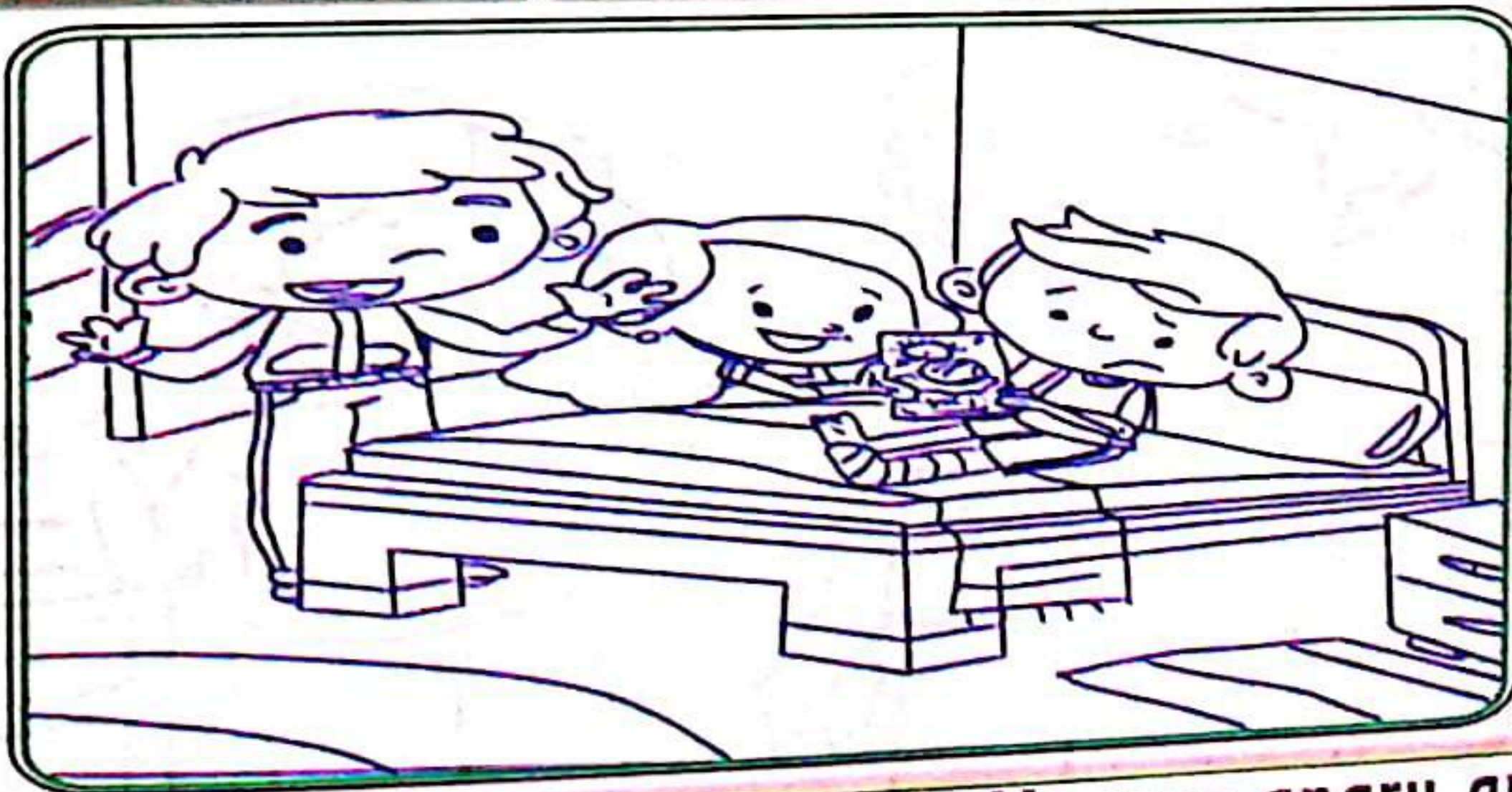
surprise

مفاجأة



fish tank

حوض سمك



(P. 101)

At home, Fares lay down on his bed. He was angry and sad, and his leg hurt. "Do you want to come and watch TV, Fares?" asked his sister Dalia. "No," said Fares. "Do you want to borrow my comic, Fares?" asked his little brother Wael. No, said Fares. "Go away."

وفي البيت رقد فارس في فراشه وقد كان غاضباً وحزيناً، وكانت ساقه تؤلمه، وسأله أخته داليا قائلة: "هل تريد أن تأتي لتشاهد التلفاز يا فارس؟" فقال فارس: "لا" وسأله أخوه الصغير وائل قائلاً: "هل تريد أن تستعير مجلتي المصورة يا فارس؟" فقال فارس: "لا، ابتعدوا عني."



# The Story



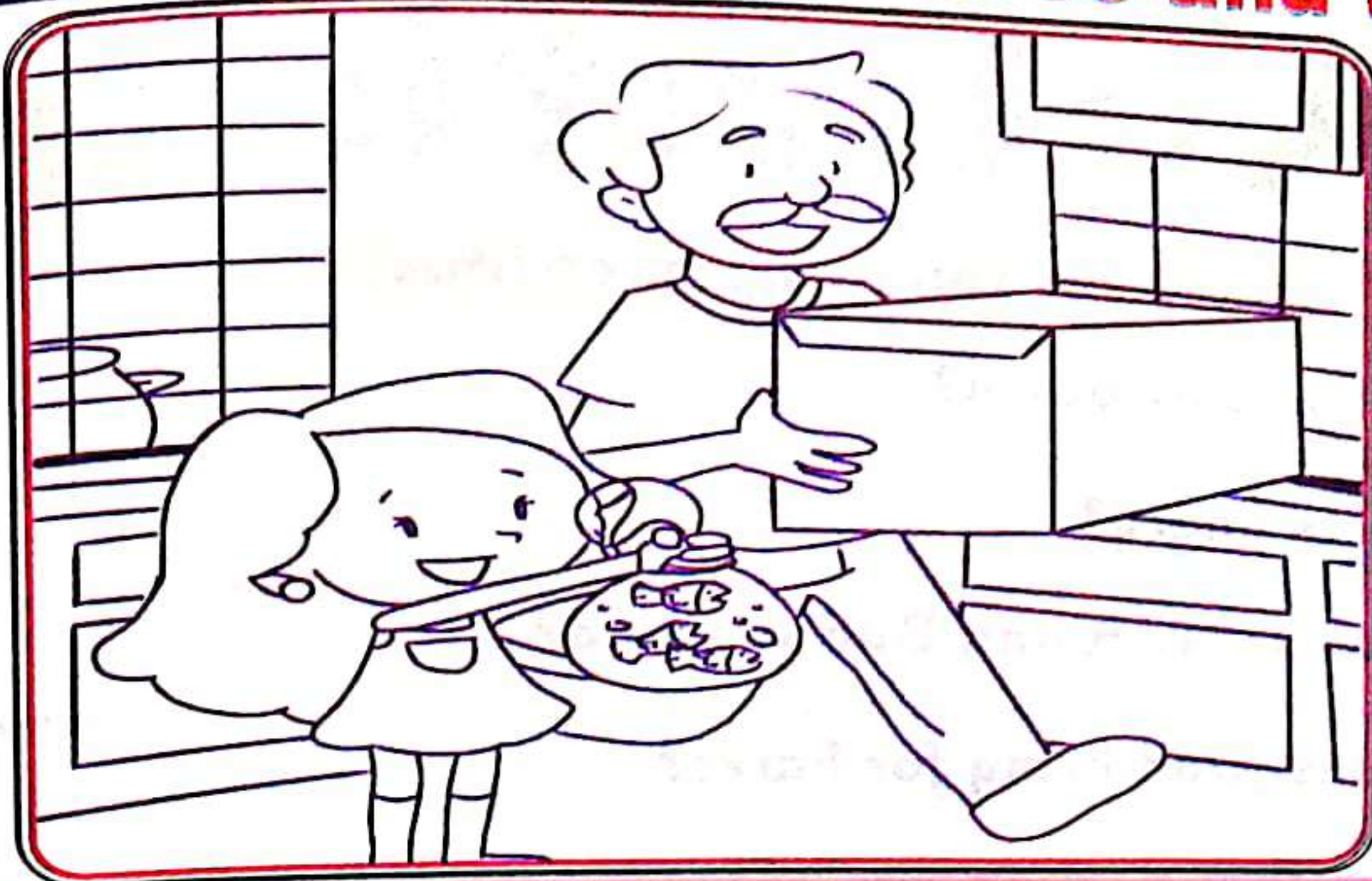
(P. 102)

Later that evening, Fares apologised to his family. "I'm sorry I was **rude**," he said. "I know you are trying to help me. I'm angry and sad because I had a **stupid accident**, and now I can't swim." "Don't worry, Fares," said Mom. "We **understand**. Let's watch a **movie** together." "Thank you," said Fares.

وفي وقت متأخر من المساء، اعتذر فارس لأسرته قائلاً: "أنا آسف، لقد كنت وقحاً. أعرف انكم تحاولون مساعدتي، ولكنني غاضب وحزين، فقد وقع لي حادث ساذج والآن لا يمكنني السباحة" فقالت والدته "لا تقلق يا فارس، فنحن نتفهم ذلك. هيا نشاهد فيلماً سوياً." قال فارس "أشكرك يا أمي."



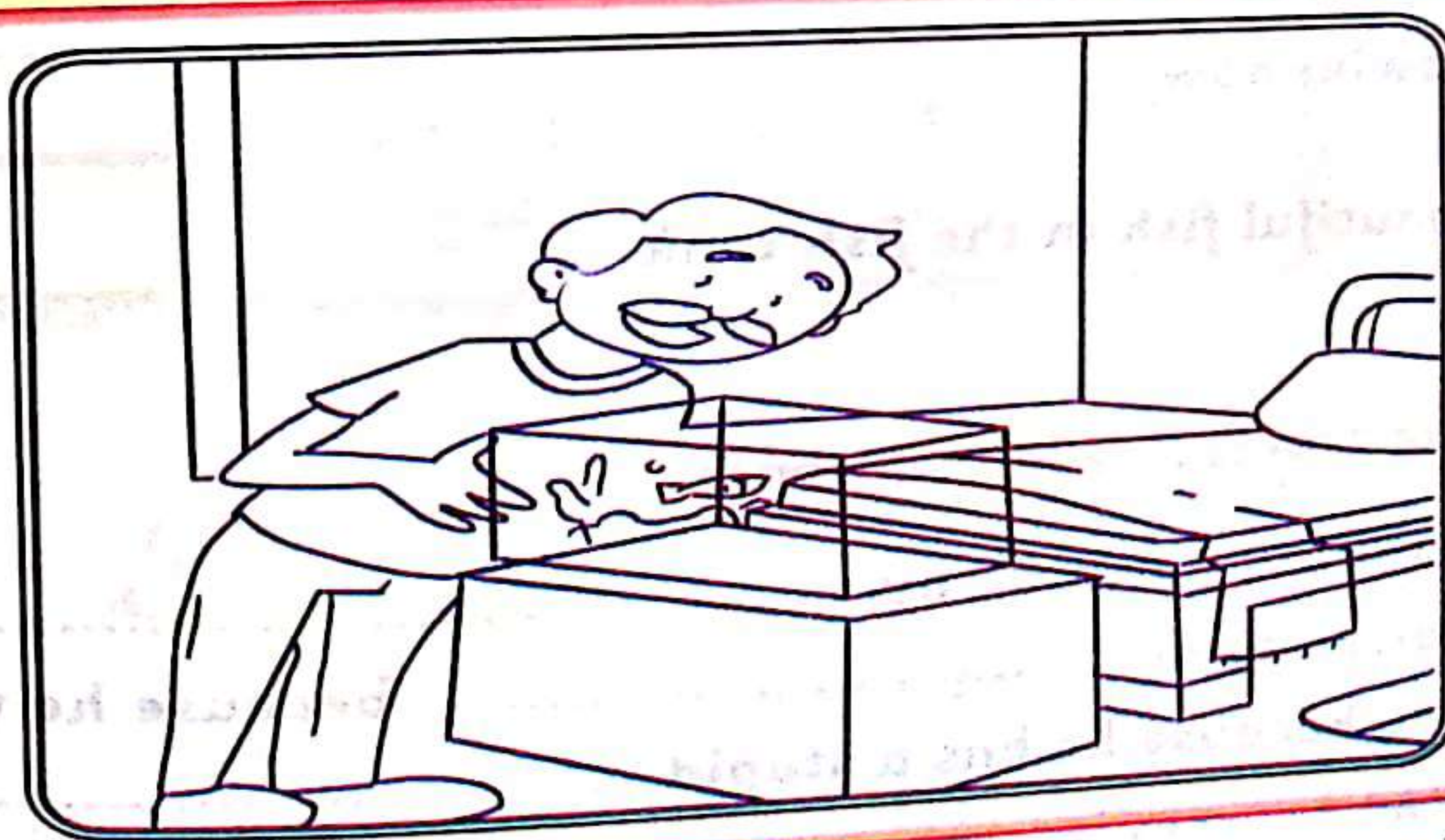
## Fares and the Fish



(P. 104)

The next day, Dad and Dalia **went out** early. When they came back, they had lots of boxes. They took the boxes into the **kitchen**. "What are you doing?" asked Mom. "It's a **surprise**," said Dalia.

وفي اليوم التالي خرجت داليا ووالدها في الصباح الباكر، وعندما عادا كان معهما الكثير من الصناديق. وأخذت داليا الصناديق إلى المطبخ. فسألتها أمها قائلة: "ماذا تفعلين؟"، فقالت داليا: "إنها مفاجأة."



(P. 105)

Later, Dad went to see Fares. "Fares, look at this." he said. He **carried** a large **fish tank** into the room and put it on the table at the end of the bed. Fares looked. He could see lots of beautiful fish.

وفي وقت لاحق ذهب الأب لرؤية فارس وقال له "انظر إلى هذا يا فارس." كان الوالد يحمل حوض سمك كبير ودخل به إلى الغرفة ووضعه على المتضدة الموجودة بجانب نهاية السرير. فنظر فارس إلى الحوض ورأى الكثير من الأسماك الجميلة.



## The Story

# Activities

### 1 Read and answer the following questions.

- 1) Where does Fares lie down?  
.....
- 2) Why was Fares angry?  
.....
- 3) Why were Fares' Mom and Dad worried?  
.....
- 4) What did Fares' Dad bring for Fares?  
.....

### 2 Read and tick (✓) or (×).

- 1) Fares was angry and sad because his leg hurt. ☐
- 2) Fares borrowed his brother's comic. ☐
- 3) Fares can't swim now. ☐
- 4) There are beautiful fish in the fish tank. ☐

### 3 Complete the following sentences.

- 1) At home, Fares lay down on his.....
- 2) Fares apologized to his ..... because he was rude.
- 3) Fares is angry because he has a stupid .....
- 4) Now Fares can't .....
- 5) Fares' Mom and Dad were ..... about Fares.
- 6) Fares was usually ..... and kind.
- 7) Dad carried a large ..... into the room.
- 8) Fares could see lots of beautiful .....



### Vocabulary:



learn

يتعلم



feed

يُطعم



clean

نظيف



beach

شاطئ



pack

يحزم أمتعة



mask

قناع



snorkel

أنبوب تنفس



breathe

يتنفس



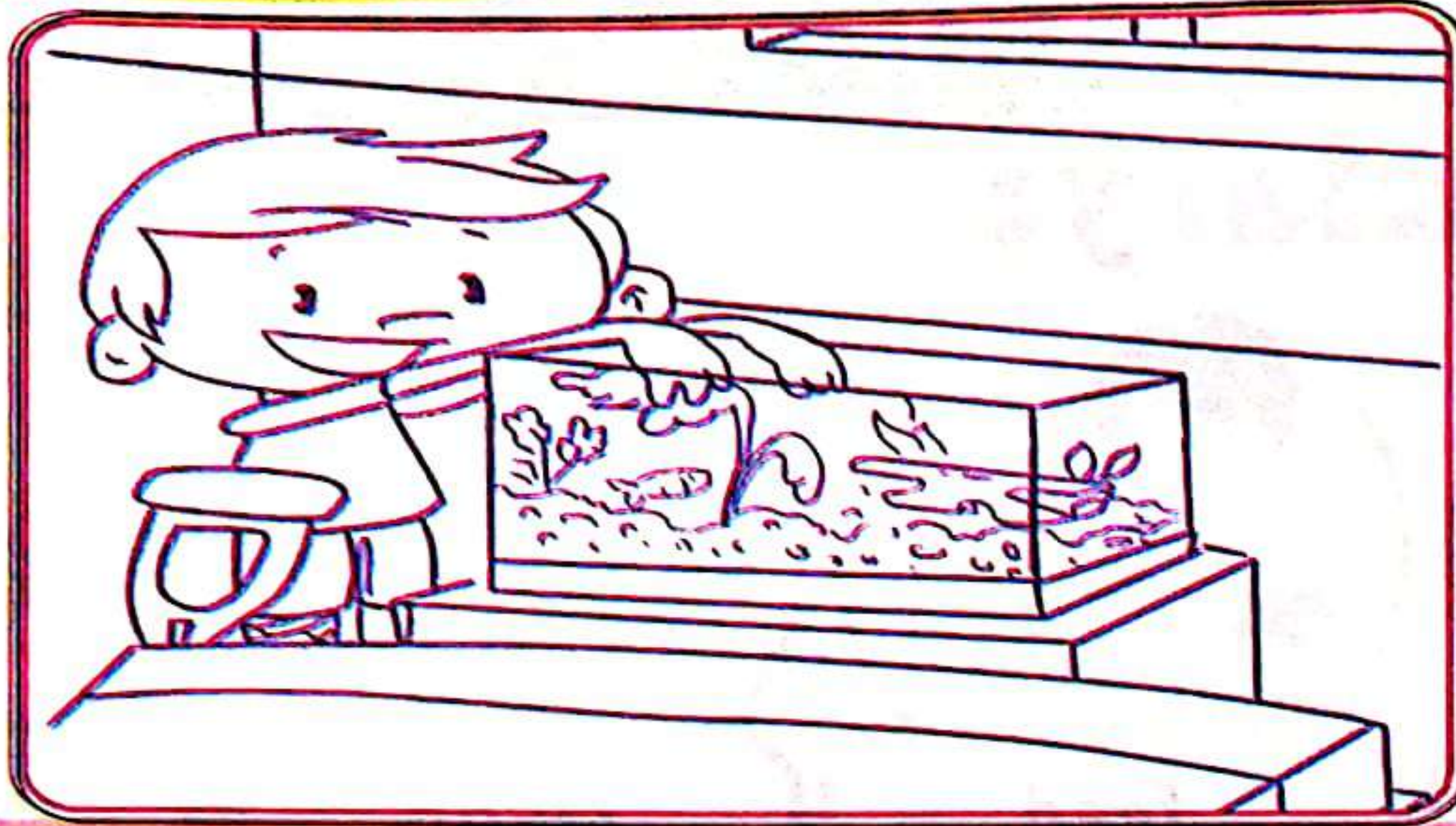
(P. 106)

"They're beautiful!" he said. "Thank you!" "How many fish can you see?" asked Wael. "I can see lots of fish! There are too many to count! I love them!" Fares was very happy.

قال فارس لوالده "إنها أسماك جميلة، أشكرك" ثم سأله وائل "كم سمكة يمكنك رؤيتها يا فارس؟" فقال فارس "يمكنني رؤية الكثير منها، إنهم كثيرون جداً ولا يمكنني عدّهم! أنا أحب هذا السمك جداً" كان فارس سعيداً بذلك.



# The Story



(P. 107)

Fares enjoyed watching the fish. He **learned** the names of the **different** types of fish. He fed them and kept their water **clean**. Fares was happy and he **rested**. Slowly, his leg got better. "Soon I'll be able to swim, like you," he said to his fish.

استمتع فارس بمشاهدة الأسماك. وعرف أسماء أنواع مختلفة منها. وكان يطعمها ويحافظ على مياهها نظيفة. كان فارس سعيداً وارتاح لذلك. وبدأت ساقه تتماثل للشفاء ببطء، ونظر إلى الأسماك قائلاً "قريباً، سأكون قادراً على السباحة مثلكم."



(P. 108)

After two months, Fares was better. He didn't have to wear the cast, and he could walk and run. "Let's go to the **beach**!" said his mom. The family **packed** their things for a day at the beach. "I want to swim in the **sea**!" said Wael. "So do I" said Fares.

وبعد شهرين تحسنت حالة فارس، ولم يعد بحاجة إلى وضع الجبيرة واستطاع أن يمشي ويجري. وقالت له والدته: "هيا نذهب إلى الشاطئ" وحزمت الأسرة أشياءها لقضاء يوم على الشاطئ. وقال وائل: "أنا أريد أن أسبح في البحر" قال فارس: "وأنا أيضاً."

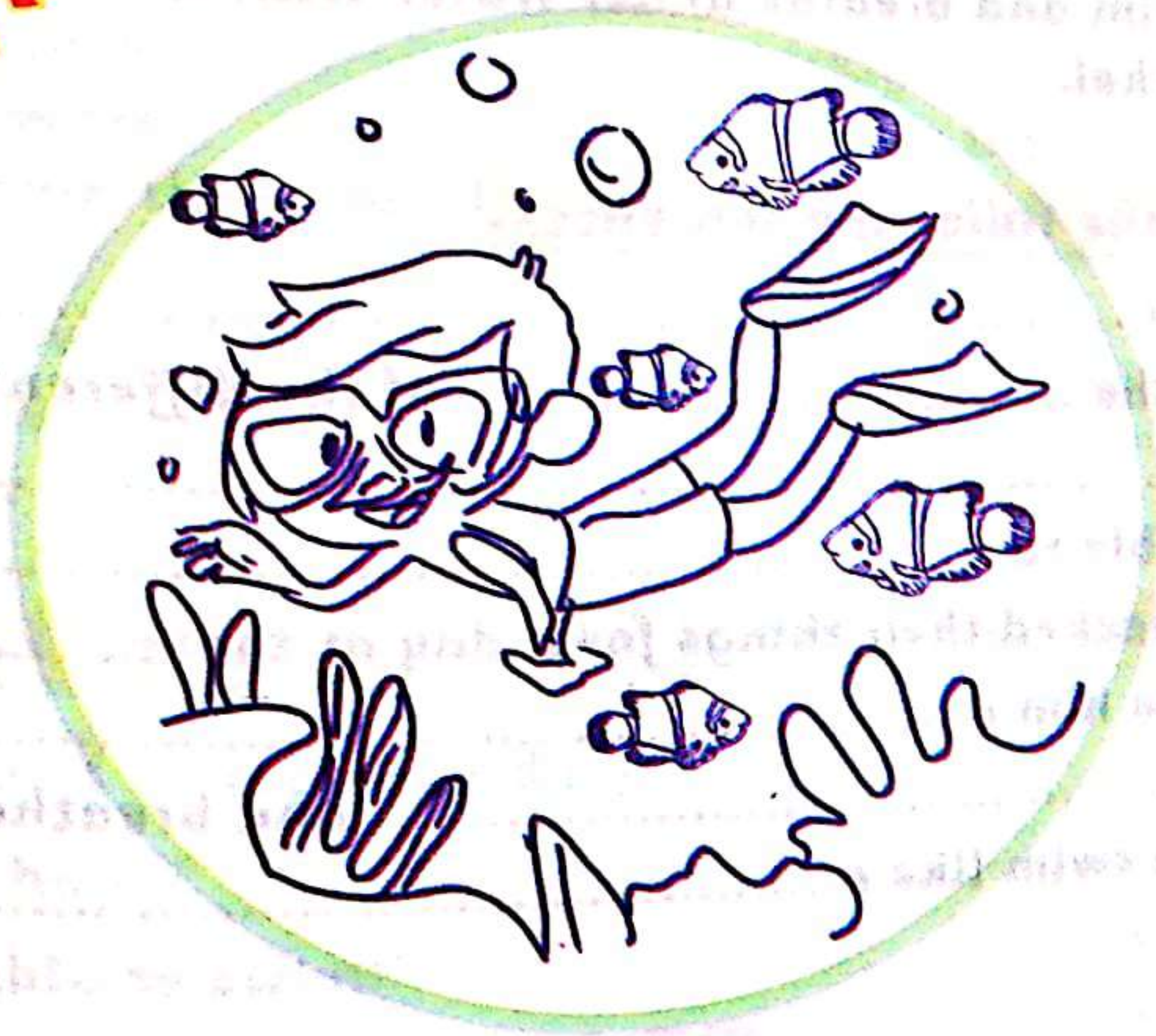




At the beach, Dad had another surprise. "Put on this mask and snorkel, Fares," he said. You can swim and **breathe** underwater." Fares went into the sea, and he looked under the water. He could see lots of fish! "It's so beautiful. I want to swim like a fish!" he laughed.

وأعَدَّ الوالد على الشاطئ مفاجأة أخرى، إذ قال لفارس: "ارتدِ هذا القناع وأنبوب التنفس يا فارس، فالآن يمكنك السباحة والتنفس تحت الماء" فنزل فارس البحر ونظر تحت الماء، حيث استطاع رؤية الكثير من الأسماك! وضحك قائلاً: "هذا جميل جداً. أريد أن أصبح كسمكة."

Color





## The Story

# Activities



**1 Read and answer the following questions.**

- 1) What are there in the fish tank?  
.....
- 2) What did Fares enjoy?  
.....
- 3) What did Fares learn?  
.....
- 4) What did Fares' father give him at the beach?  
.....



**2 Read and tick (✓) or (X).**

- 1) There are a lot of fish in the tank.
- 2) Fares didn't enjoy watching the fish.
- 3) Fares learned the names of different types of fish.
- 4) Fares' leg didn't get better.
- 5) Fares could swim and breathe under water with the mask and snorkel.




**3 Complete the following sentences.**

- 1) Fares loved the .....
- 2) Fares learned the ..... of the different types of fish.
- 3) Fares' ..... got better.
- 4) Fares will be able to ..... like fish.
- 5) Fares' family packed their things for a day at the .....
- 6) Fares' dad gave him a ..... and snorkel.
- 7) Fares could ..... and breathe under water.
- 8) Fares wants to swim like a .....





# GENERAL ACTIVITIES

**1** Read and tick (✓) or (×). (SB P. 114)

- 1) Fares went swimming every day.
- 2) Fares always went to the sports center by car.
- 3) Fares wanted to try skateboarding.
- 4) Adam phoned an ambulance.
- 5) Fares was happy when he had to wear a cast.
- 6) Dalia and Wael were kind to Fares.
- 7) Dad and Dalia had a surprise for Fares.
- 8) Fares counted all the fish.


**2** Read and match. (SB P. 114)

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1) Fares wanted to be       | a) too quickly.                          |
| 2) Fares always wore        | b) a cast on his leg.                    |
| 3) Fares went down the ramp | c) a cycle helmet when he rode his bike. |
| 4) Fares couldn't           | d) an x-ray.                             |
| 5) The doctor showed Fares  | e) move his leg.                         |
| 6) Fares had to wear        | f) an athlete.                           |

1- ( )    2- ( )    3- ( )    4- ( )    5- ( )

**3** Who says it? Read and write Adam, Fares, Dalia or Wael. (SB P. 115)

- 1) "I'm really good at skateboarding." (.....)
- 2) "It isn't very high." (.....)
- 3) "I won't be able to swim!" (.....)
- 4) "Do you want to come and watch TV?" (.....)



## The Story

- 5) "It's a surprise." (.....)
- 6) "How many fish can you see?" (.....)

 **4 Read and correct the bold words. Write the correct sentence. (SB P. 116)**

- 1) Fares sometimes **ran to** the pool with his Mom.  
.....
- 2) Fares' Mom and Dad were **angry** because Fares was usually happy and kind.  
.....
- 3) Dad bought Fares a fish tank because he couldn't **skateboard**.  
.....
- 4) Fares thought the fish were **strange**.  
.....
- 5) Fares enjoyed **drawing** the fish.  
.....

 **5 Read and answer the following questions. (SB P. 116)**

- 1) Why was Fares angry and sad?  
.....
- 2) How did Dalia and Wael try to help Fares?  
.....
- 3) Was Fares kind to them?  
.....
- 4) What did Fares say to his family later that evening? Why?  
.....

 **6 Read and answer the following questions. (SB P. 117)**

- 1) Where did the family go when Fares was better?  
.....
- 2) What did they want to do there?  
.....
- 3) What did Fares' Dad give Fares? Why?  
.....
- 4) What did Fares see in the water?  
.....
- 5) How do you think Fares felt?  
.....





# Fares and the Fish

**7** Read and write the names. (WB P. 87)

Adam - Dad - Mom - Dalia - Fares - Wael

**1** Have you got cycle helmet, Fares?

.....

**2** It might be broken. I'm going to call your mom.

.....

**3** Do you want to come and watch TV, Fares?

.....

**4** I'm sorry I was rude.

.....

**5** How many fish can you see?

.....

**6** Put on this mask and snorkel, Fares.

.....

**8** Read and number. (WB P. 93)

☐ At the beach, Dad has a surprise.

☐ Now Fares could swim and breathe under water.

**1** ☐ When Fares was better, the family went to the beach.

☐ Fares went into the sea and he saw lots of beautiful fish!

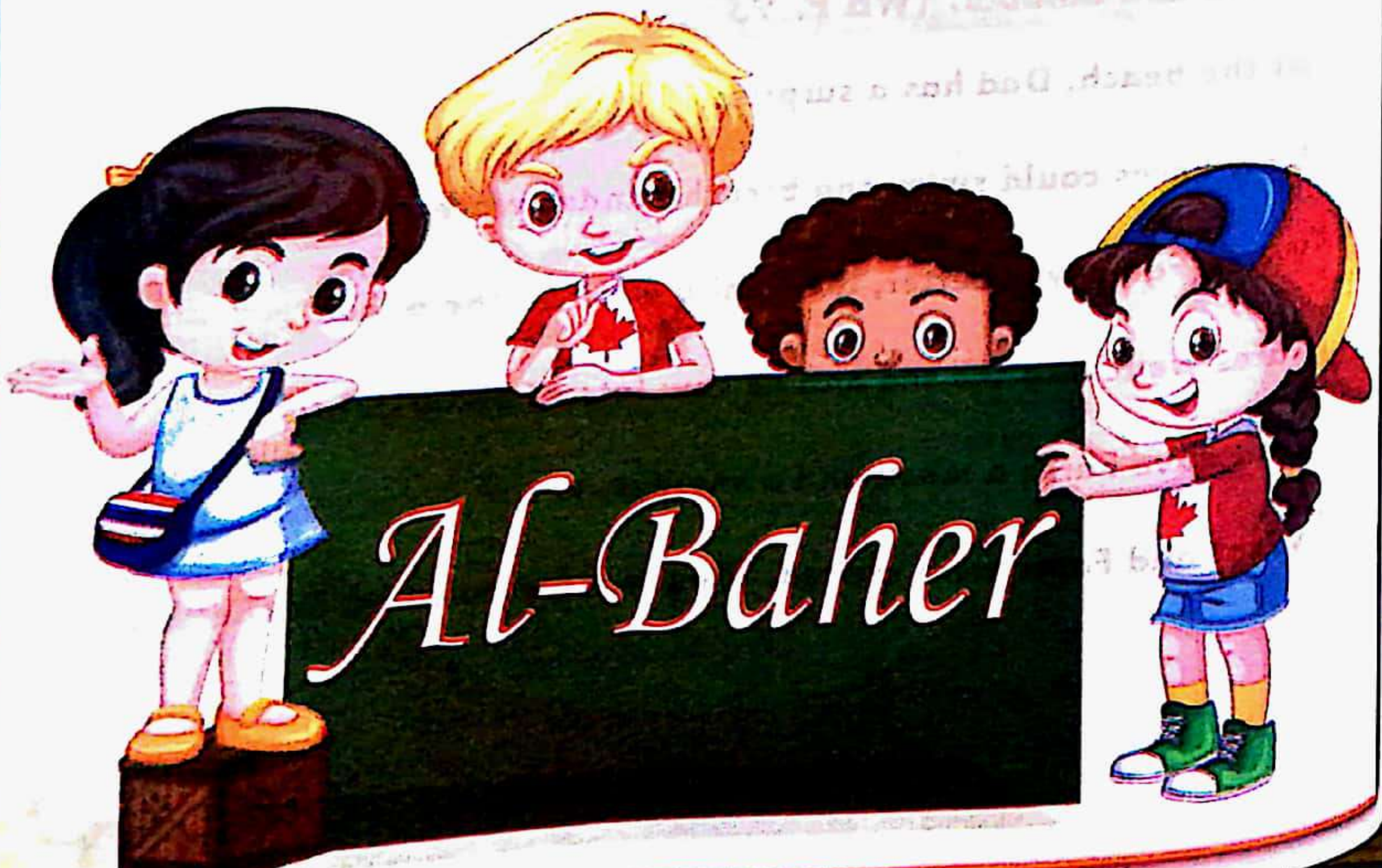
☐ Dad gave Fares a mask and a snorkel.

☐ Wael and Fares were excited. They wanted to swim in the sea!





# General Activities





# Unit (1) At the track

## Vocabulary:

distance	مسافة	athlete	شخص رياضي	medal	ميدالية
race	سباق	competition	مسابقة	tired	متعب
far	بعيد	difficult	صعب	slow	بطيء
high	مرتفع	sports event	حدث رياضي	fast	سريع
snack	وجبة خفيفة	famous	مشهور	runner	عداء
secret	سر	world record	الرقم القياسي العالمي	fit	لائق بدنيا
important	هام	GPS	نظام تحديد الموقع	rules	قواعد
track	مسار السباق	Egyptian	مصري	graph	رسم بياني
season	موسم / فصل	footballer	لاعب كرة القدم	goal	هدف
journey	رحلة	direction	اتجاه	heart	قلب
cyclist	راكب دراجة	team	فريق	easy	سهل

## Phonics

### Soft "c" /s/

race	سباق
distance	مسافة
city	مدينة
citadel	قلعة
ice	ثلج
space	فضاء
mouse	فئران
face	وجه
pencil	قلم رصاص
policeman	رجل الشرطة
bicycle	دراجة
sports center	مركز رياضي

### Hard "c" /k/

carrot	جزرة
cookie	كعكة محلاة
camera	كاميرا
plastic	بلاستيك
cake	كعكة / تورتة
camel	جمل
coffee	قهوة
cold	بارد
music	موسيقى



## Final Revision

### 《The Future Simple Tense زمن المستقبل البسيط》

#### Form:

Subject + will ('ll) + inf. ....

EX. - He will win the race.

#### Negative:

Subject + will not (won't) + inf. ....

EX. - It won't be easy to win today.

#### Keywords:

tomorrow

غداً

next (Sunday ....)

(الأحد ... ) / القادم

in the future

في المستقبل

(I) think .....

(أنا) أعتقد

#### (Yes / No) question:

Will + subject + inf. ....?

EX. - Will it be a good competition? 😊 - Yes, it will. 😞 - No, it won't.

#### Wh- question:

Q. word + will + subject + inf. ....?

EX. - Who will win the race?

### 《Comparative & Superlative》

#### Comparative

#### Short adjective:

(adj. + er) + than

EX. - Sajed is faster than Sara.

#### Superlative

#### Short adjective:

the + adj. + est

EX. - Ahmed is the fastest.



# Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



a \_ \_ lete



ra \_ e



exerc \_ se



sc \_ red



sp \_ r \_ s



sn \_ ck



gr \_ ph



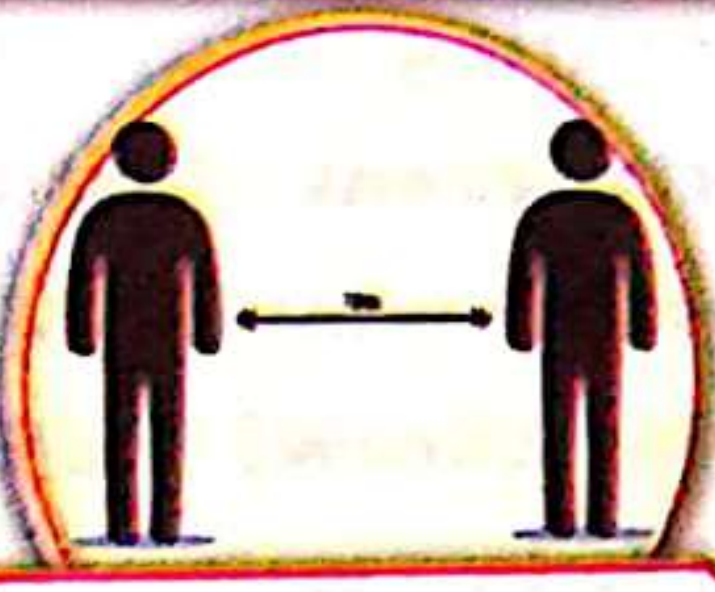
m \_ d \_ l



r \_ nn \_ r



c \_ cli \_ t



dis \_ an \_ e



pl \_ st \_ c

2 Make a word.

a o  
g l

.....

e a t  
m

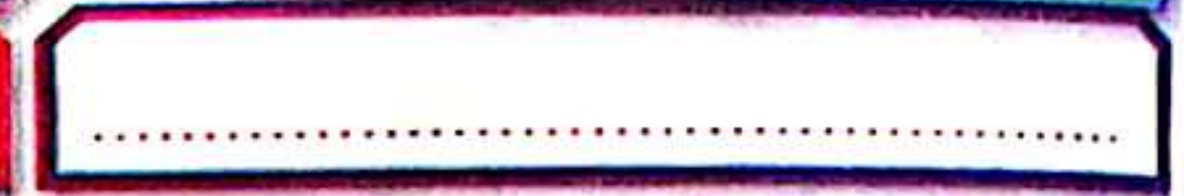
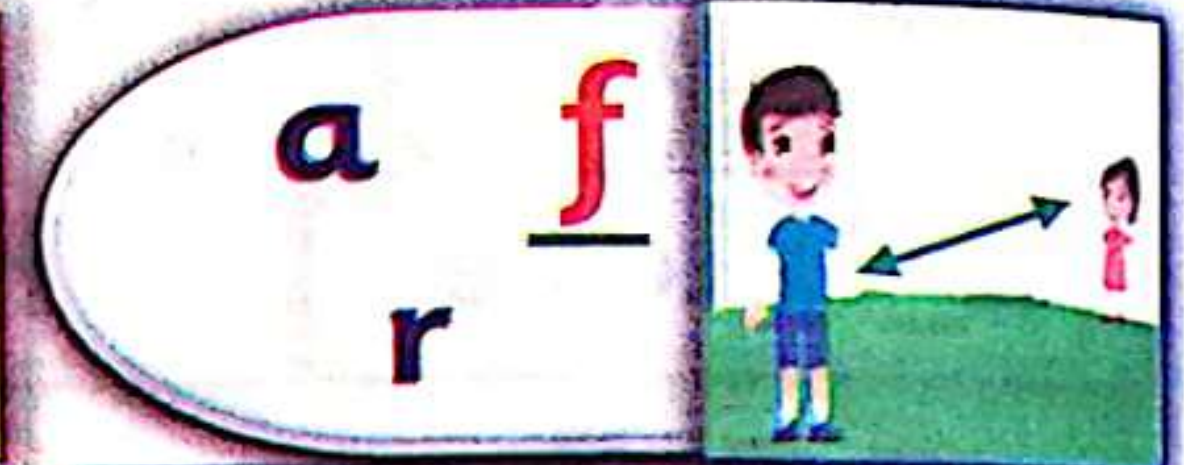
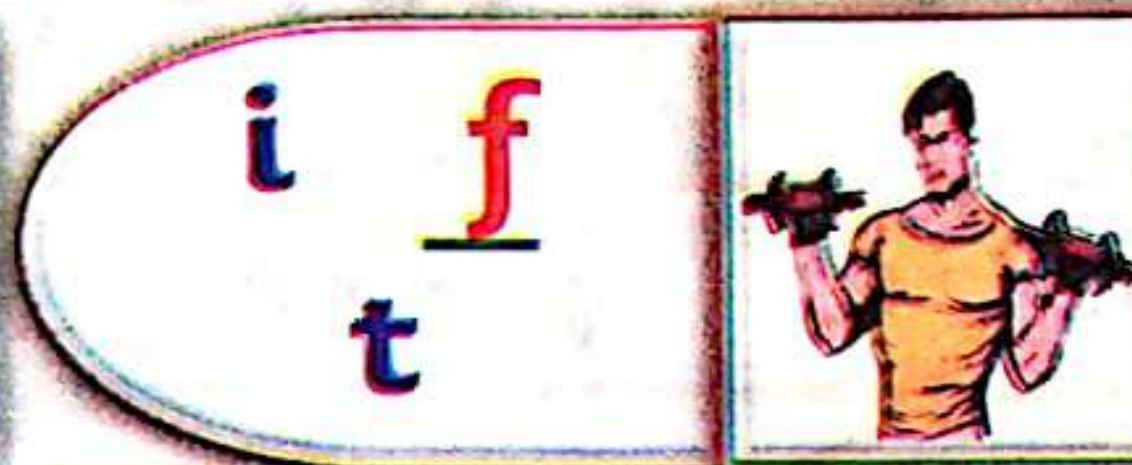
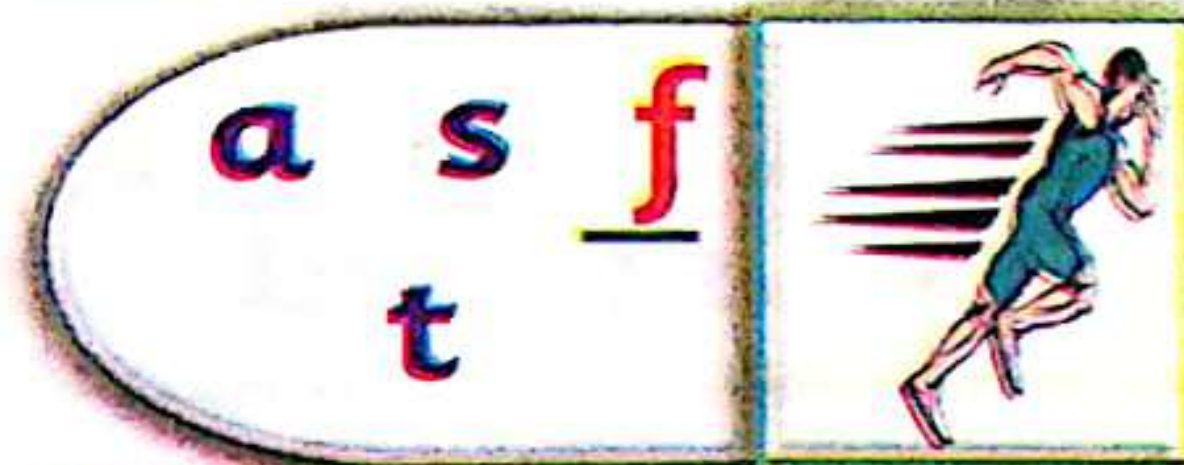
.....

e h  
r a t

.....



## Final Revision



### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Amira (will - won't - isn't) get a medal. She didn't jump high. (WB)
- 2) I like (throw - throws - throwing). (SB)
- 3) The race is a (measuring - map - distance) of 600 kilometers. (SB)
- 4) There's a big sports (event - distance - map). (SB)
- 5) They will (wins - win - winning). (SB)
- 6) Ali can (jump - win - throw) the ball a long away. (SB)
- 7) Four athletes will (win - write - read) in the 600 meter race. (SB)
- 8) Youssef ran three races today. He (won't - is - will) be tired. (WB)
- 9) I don't like throwing the ball (or - but - so) jumping. (WB)
- 10) (Who - Where - Which) was the fastest? Sara. (SB)
- 11) They (go - do - make) a lot of exercise. (SB)
- 12) Ali jumped the (farthest - far - farther). (SB)
- 13) Difficult is the opposite of (long - tall - easy). (SB)
- 14) I like helping Khalil (because - so - but) he's my friend. (WB)
- 15) Never (make - do - go) fun of your friends. (SB)
- 16) (Listen - Listens - Listening) to your friends' ideas. (SB)
- 17) If you make your friend sad, it's good to (pressure - spread - apologize). (SB)
- 18) Never (spread - spend - speak) rumors about your friends. (SB)





- 19) A famous footballer (**spread** - **played** - **scored**) 32 goals. (SB)
- 20) Sara wants to try harder (**so** - **but** - **because**) she came second. (SB)

#### 4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) They are wearing       | a) help a friend.          |
| 2) Will they be tired?    | b) be happy.               |
| 3) The winner will        | c) red and black T-shirts. |
| 4) Support a friend is to | d) No, they won't.         |
- 1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )

B)

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) Did she win her last race? | a) win the race?          |
| 2) Never tell your friend's   | a) secrets to the others. |
| 3) Do you enjoy running?      | b) Yes, I do.             |
| 4) Who will                   | c) No, she didn't.        |
- 1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )

#### 5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Today we're at the track. There are many athletes. They are training for a running competition. I and my friends are running, too. Sara runs faster than Ali. But Toka is the fastest. Mohamed likes jumping so he plays long jump. We have fun together.

##### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) There are many (**teachers** - **girls** - **athletes**) training at the track.
- 2) Mohamed likes (**jumping** - **throwing** - **playing**).

##### B) Answer the following questions.

- 3) Where are you today? .....
- 4) Who is the fastest of your friends? .....

#### 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



like - long jump



support - friend



## Final Revision



happy - winner



athletes - running



like - carrots



ate - ice-cream

### 7 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1) they - Will - tired - be - ? (SB)
- 2) 's - There - big - a - event - sports - . (SB)
- 3) high - How - can - he - jump - ? (WB)
- 4) was - Who - fastest - the - ? (SB)
- 5) it - be - Will - competition - a good - ? (SB)
- 6) sport - Which - easy - is - do - you - think - ? (SB)
- 7) running - I - like - jumping - and - . (SB)
- 8) do - you - win - Who - think - will - ? (SB)
- 9) your - Listen - ideas - to - friend's - . (SB)
- 10) has - a - competition - She - big - . (SB)



# Unit (2) Body matters

## Vocabulary:

nutrients	العناصر الغذائية	oxygen	الأكسجين	body	جسم
veins	الأوردة	organ	عضو	blood	الدم
elbow	مرفق / كوع	rib	ضلع	lungs	الرئتان
knee	ركبة	skull	جمجمة	arteries	الشرايين
muscle	عضلة	knee pads	واقى لحماية الركبتين	heart	القلب
skeleton	هيكل عظمي	saliva	اللعاب	bone	عظمة
helmet	خوذة	stomach	المعدة	brain	المخ
digestion	الهضم	tongue	اللسان	jaw	الفك

## Verbs & Phrases:

beat	ينبض / يدق	pump	يضخ
protect	يحمي	absorb	يمتص
break down	يتحلل	chew	يمضغ
swallow	يتبع	wear a helmet	يرتدي خوذة
have an argument	يجادل	Be positive.	كن إيجابيًا.
be in a good mood	في حالة مزاجية جيدة	do exercise	يتدرب / يتمرّن
skip breakfast	يترك وجبة الإفطار	attach to	يربط
wear sunscreen	يضع كريم حماية من الشمس	control	يتحكم في
climb the mountain	يتسلق الجبل	(be) calm	هادئ
go to bed early	يذهب للفراش مبكرًا		

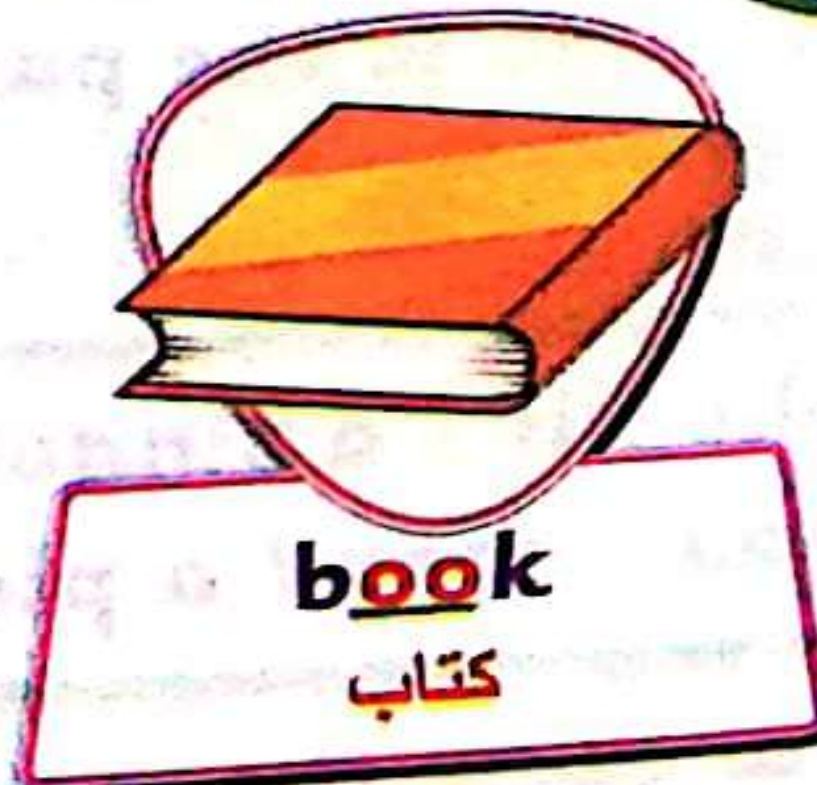


## Phonics



long  
oo

short  
oo





## Final Revision

### Language Focus

## { Future with "going to" }

### Form:

I + **am**  
(He / She / It / A singular noun) + **is** + **going to** + **inf....**  
(We / You / They / A plural noun) + **are**

EX. I **am going to** wear a helmet. EX. She **is going to** go to bed early.

### Usage:

✍ We use "going to" to talk about things we intend to do.

EX. - I'm **going to** go to the park after school.

### Keywords:

tomorrow	غداً	today	اليوم	when	عندما
tonight	الليلة	after (school)	بعد (المدرسة)		

EX. - He **is going to** wear a helmet **when** he rides a horse.

### Negative:

I + **'m not**  
(He / She / It / A singular noun) + **isn't** + **going to** + **inf. ...**  
(We / You / They / A plural noun) + **aren't**

EX. He **isn't going to** go to the park today.

### (Yes / No) question:

Is + (he / she / it / a singular noun) + **going to** + **inf. .. ?**  
Are + (we / you / they / a plural noun)

EX. Is she **going to** climb the rock? 😊 - Yes, she is. 😊 - No, she **isn't**.



# Activities

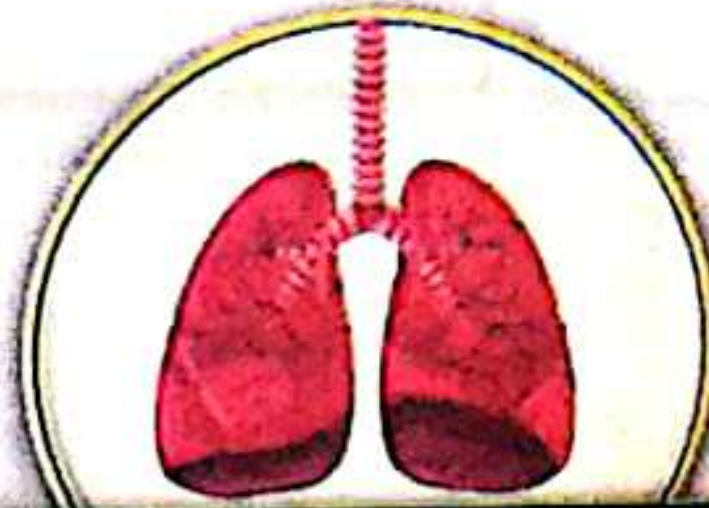
1 Write the missing letter(s).



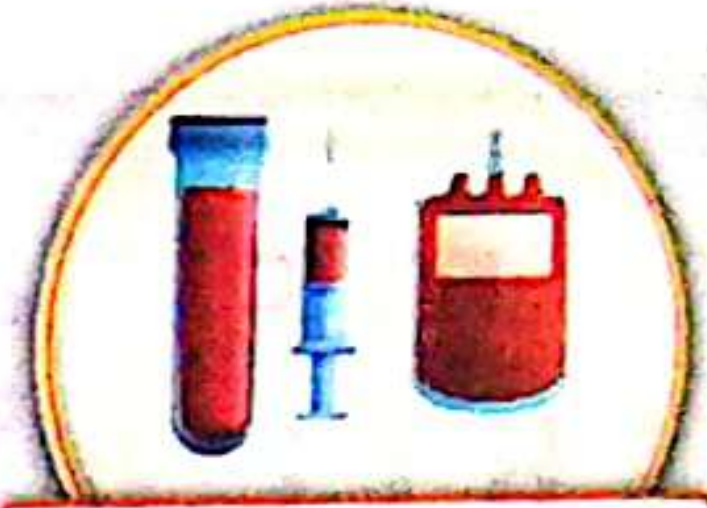
s \_ u \_ l



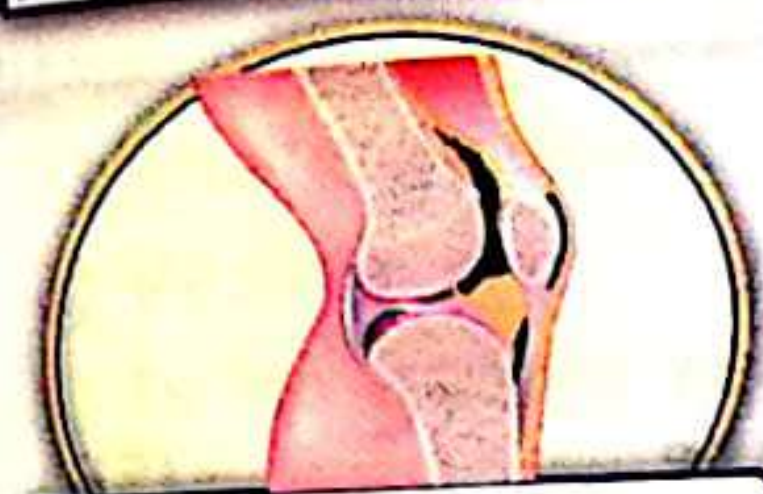
sk \_ le \_ on



l \_ \_ gs



b \_ o \_ d



k \_ e \_



b \_ n \_



m \_ sc \_ e



h \_ a \_ t



e \_ b \_ w



h \_ l \_ et

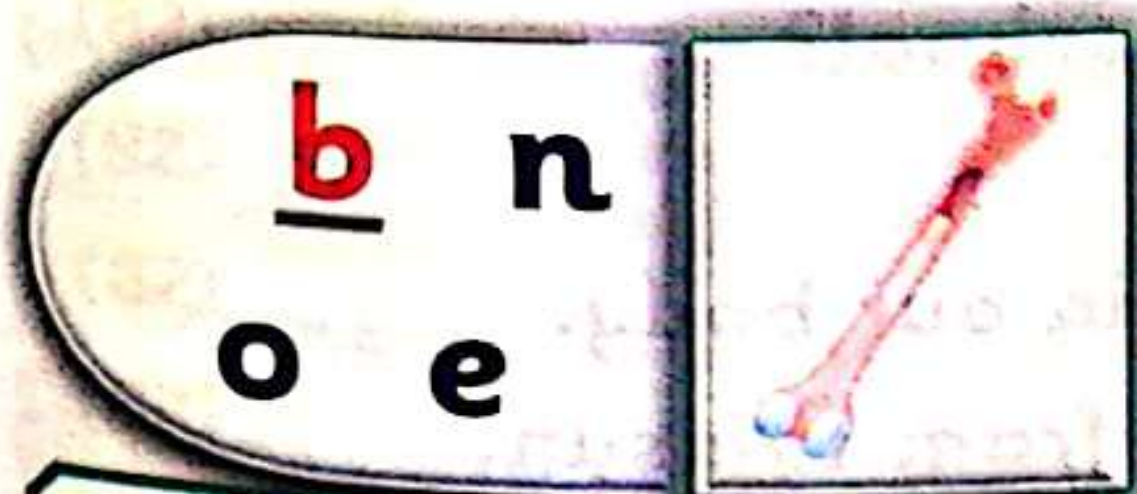


s \_ nsc \_ een




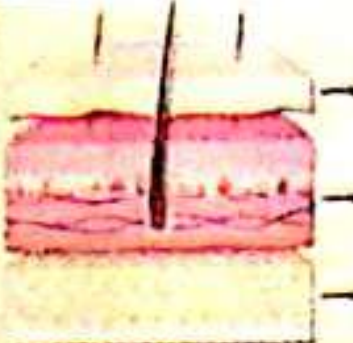




s \_ om \_ ch

2 Make a word.





## Final Revision

e <u>h</u> e l t m		k <u>s</u> n i		<u>b</u> n a i r	
m <u>c</u> b l i		<u>b</u> o o k		l u <u>s</u> k l	

### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Your heart (**beats** - eats - takes) about 70 times a minute. (SB)
- 2) Our (**heart** - skull - skeleton) helps us move and makes us strong. (SB)
- 3) We need (**helmets** - nutrients - rocks) to help us grow. (SB)
- 4) I'm (**going** - goes - go) to wear a helmet. (SB)
- 5) Is (**you** - they - she) going to climb a mountain? (SB)
- 6) We are going to (**drink** - drank - drinks) water after we go running. (SB)
- 7) He is going to wear (**sunburn** - sunscreen - pads) to protect him from the sun. (SB)
- 8) I love breakfast. I'm always (**bad** - safe - hungry) in the morning. (SB)
- 9) She (**am not** - isn't - aren't) going to play tennis after school. (SB)
- 10) (**Am** - Is - Are) they going to play tennis after school? (SB)
- 11) I feel (**happy** - positive - tired) and cross. (SB)
- 12) Our (**skin** - elbow - teeth) is the largest organ in our body. (SB)
- 13) We can get (**sunscreen** - sunglasses - sunburn) from the sun. (SB)
- 14) We make food smaller with our (**eyes** - teeth - skull). (SB)
- 15) We (**am** - is - are) going to watch TV. (SB)
- 16) Is he going to (**goes** - going - go) to bed early? (SB)
- 17) It's (**bad** - sad - important) to wear sunscreen to protect our skin. (SB)





## Unit (2)

- 18) We have a liquid called (water - saliva - tea) in our mouth. (SB)
- 19) When our food is smaller, we can (drink - help - swallow) it. (SB)
- 20) When we eat, food goes to our (stomach - elbow - heart). (SB)

### 4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

- |                                |                     |                   |                   |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Are they going to watch TV? | a) No, he isn't.    |                   |                   |
| 2) We need nutrients           | b) It's a gas.      |                   |                   |
| 3) Is he going to drink water? | c) Yes, they are.   |                   |                   |
| 4) What is oxygen?             | d) to help us grow. |                   |                   |
| 1- (            )              | 2- (            )   | 3- (            ) | 4- (            ) |

B)

- |                                 |                           |                   |                   |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) She's going to wear pads     | a) our top layer of skin. |                   |                   |
| 2) Water can't get through      | b) No, he isn't.          |                   |                   |
| 3) Is he going to ride a horse? | c) from the sun.          |                   |                   |
| 4) We can get sunburn           | d) to protect her elbows. |                   |                   |
| 1- (            )               | 2- (            )         | 3- (            ) | 4- (            ) |

### 5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Our skeleton is all the bones that keep us strong and help us move. We need muscles to move our bones. Muscles are attached to bones and they lift and turn bones so we can walk, run, dance - anything! When we kick a ball, muscles make the bones in our leg and knees move. Muscles in our arms and elbows move when you play tennis. We use muscles when we chew food, to move the jaw bone up and down. Bones are hard, and they protect our soft organs. Our brain, heart and lungs are important organs that need to be safe.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) We need (muscles - elbows - tennis) to move our bones.
- 2) Bones are (soft - hard - interesting).

#### B) Answer the following questions.

3) What is the skeleton?

.....

4) What do bones protect?

.....



## Final Revision

**6** Look and write a sentence under the pictures. (SB)



going - breakfast



chew - teeth



bed - early



going - sunscreen

**7** Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1) carry - from - Veins - the heart - blood - to - the body. (SB)
- 2) go to - the - I'm - park - going to. (SB)
- 3) chew - teeth - with - We - food - our. (SB)
- 4) our - protect - We - body - need - to. (SB)
- 5) a - is - gas - Oxygen. (SB)
- 6) going - ride - to - She's - a horse. (SB)
- 7) breakfast - Do - ever - you - skip? (SB)
- 8) water - going - We're - drink - to. (SB)
- 9) he - going - Is - wear - to - sunscreen? (SB)
- 10) play - you - every - Do - day - outside? (SB)

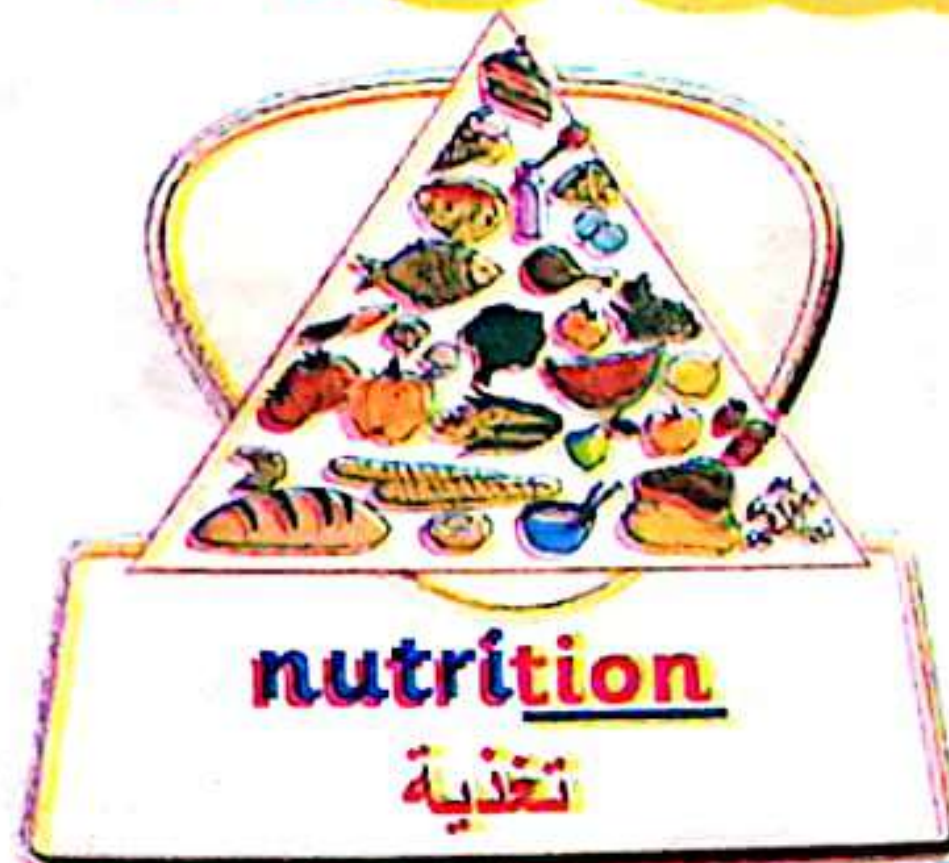


# Unit (3) What's on your plate? Unit (3)

## Vocabulary:

nutrient	عنصر غذائي	delicious	لذيذ
carbohydrates	كربوهيدرات	fibers	ألياف
fats	الدهون	protein	بروتين
minerals	المعادن	vitamins	فيتامينات
sugar	سكر	vegetables	خضروات
fruits	فاكهة	calcium	كالمسيوم
dairy	منتجات الألبان	dehydrated	جاف
hydrated	مشبع بالماء	toxins	السموم
joints	مفاصل	sweat	يعرق / العرق
temperature	درجة الحرارة	enough	كاف
calories	سعرات حرارية	serving	تقديم (وجبات)
percent	في المائة	too much	كثير جداً
sodium	صوديوم	salt	ملح
fire	نار	container	وعاء
drying	تجفيف	can	علبة
zeer pot	زير	pot	حلة / إناء

## Phonics



tion



# Language Focus

## should

### Form:

Subject + should + inf. المصدر .....

EX. - You **should** eat healthy lunch every day.

### Usage:

(**should** + **inf.**) is used to give advice.

### Negative:

Subject + should not (**shouldn't**) + inf.

EX. - You **shouldn't** eat cookies every day.

### Question: (Yes / No) questions

Should + subject + inf. .... ?

EX. - **Should** he eat some food with carbohydrates?

😊 Yes, he should.

😞 No, he shouldn't.

# Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



veg\_tabl\_s



f\_u\_t



prot\_\_n



d\_\_ry



# Unit (3)



f\_b\_r



carb\_h\_drates



dig\_sti\_n



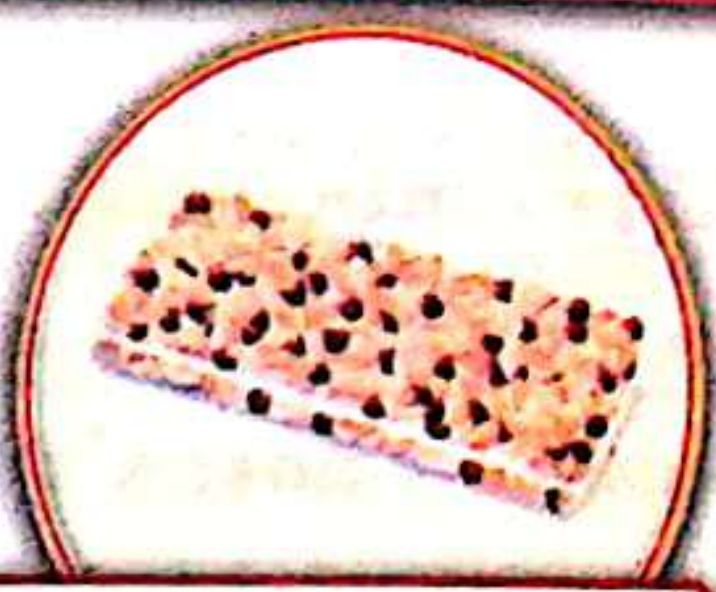
nutr\_\_nts



del\_c\_ous



s\_g\_r



cer\_al b\_r



dr\_ed fru\_t  
b\_r

## 2 Make a word.

i c i f  
t n o



p lo  
t l u n o i



i f r  
e s i n o t  
t a



.....

.....

.....

u i n e  
t n r t s



o i g i s  
d e t n



s t  
l a



.....

.....

.....

r j  
a



a o t i c  
n e n r



h c o o  
t e l a c



.....

.....

.....



# Final Revision

## 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) There are many (fats - vitamins - carbohydrates) in fruit. (SB)
- 2) Vitamins, proteins and fiber are (minerals - nutrients - fibers). (SB)
- 3) Milk and cheese are in the (fruits - vegetables - dairy) section. (SB)
- 4) Spreads, oils and butter have (fibers - fats - proteins). (SB)
- 5) We can get (proteins - carbohydrates - minerals) from bread, pasta, rice and cereal. (SB)
- 6) Fruit has (fats - fiber - minerals). (SB)
- 7) (Protein - Vitamin - Calcium) is good for our bones. (SB)
- 8) We (should - shouldn't - doesn't) eat healthy lunch every day. (SB)
- 9) Your body is (hydrated - dehydrated - oxygenated) when it doesn't get enough water. (SB)
- 10) Your body is (dried - hydrated - dehydrated) when it gets enough water. (SB)
- 11) We (should - shouldn't - does) drink 3 litres of water a day. (SB)
- 12) We measure energy in (grams - calories - meters). (SB)
- 13) We use (meters - grams - calories) to measure a nutrient. (SB)
- 14) 50% is read fifty (cent - percent - per hundred). (SB)
- 15) I ate a chocolate (can - jar - brownie) this morning. (SB)
- 16) I like to eat a cercal (jar - can - bar). (SB)
- 17) (Hydrated - Dehydrated - Dried) fruit bars have natural sugar. (SB)
- 18) (Calories - Vitamins - Proteins) are the amount of energy in food. (SB)
- 19) We need (nutrients - electricity - container) to store food in a fridge. (SB)
- 20) We can store food in (nutrients - electricity - containers). (SB)

## 4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

- |                  |   |              |              |
|------------------|---|--------------|--------------|
| 1) Carbohydrates | a) is found in cakes, biscuits and soda.  |              |              |
| 2) Fats          | b) are found in butter, oils and spreads. |              |              |
| 3) Sugar         | c) is found in meat, fish and eggs.       |              |              |
| 4) Protein       | d) are found in bread, pasta and rice.    |              |              |
| 1- (       )     | 2- (       )                              | 3- (       ) | 4- (       ) |



B)

- |                  |                                      |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) We should     | a) eat unhealthy food.               |
| 2) We shouldn't  | b) eat healthy food.                 |
| 3) Natural sugar | c) the parts of your body that move. |
| 4) Joints are    | d) is in fruits.                     |

1- (       )       2- (       )       3- (       )       4- (       )

**5** Read the passage then answer the questions. (WB P. 33)

We can preserve food by keeping it cold. Fridges and freezers keep our food cold. We can smoke food over a fire to make it last longer. And we can preserve food with salt. Salt takes out the water. We can dry fruit in the sun. When we dry fruit, it takes out the water and keeps all the nutrients. We can store food in pots. In the past, people used zeer pots. Put food in a ceramic pot. Put the pot inside a bigger pot. Put sand between the two pots. Then add water. The water in the sand keeps the food cool. Today, we store food in cans and jars, with water and salt.

**A) Choose the correct answer.**

- 1) We can keep food (hot - cold - bad) in fridges and freezers.  
 2) You can preserve food with (sugar - salt - lemon).

**B) Answer the following questions.**

3) How can we store food?

4) What keeps food cool in zeer pots?

**6** Look and write a sentence under each picture.



vegetables - good



fruits - vitamins



## Final Revision



should - fruit - juice



shouldn't - candies



cereal - bar



like - dried fruit



7 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1) Hanaa - soda - shouldn't - drink - . (SB)
- 2) food - healthy - Hany - should - eat - . (SB)
- 3) candies - cakes - he - Should - eat - of - lots - and - ? (SB)
- 4) brownie - I - chocolate - like - . (SB)
- 5) bars - fruit - dried - I - like - . (SB)
- 6) heart - bad - Sugar - is - for - your - . (SB)
- 7) can - affect - mood - Sugar - your - . (SB)
- 8) sugar - I - eat - decided - to - less - . (SB)
- 9) protein - fish - meat - There's - in - and - . (SB)
- 10) cookies - I - chocolate - like - . (SB)



# Unit (4) In the Wild

## Vocabulary:

sloth	الدب الكسلان	wetland	منطقة رطبة	understory layer	الطبقة السفلية
flood	فيضان	penguin	طائر البطريق	forest floor layer	طبقة أرض الغابة
fire	حريق / نار	factory	مصنع	emergent layer	الطبقة الناشئة
fur	فرو	sea lion	أسد البحر	canopy layer	طبقة المظلة
ash	رماد	landscape	منظر طبيعي	spider monkey	القرود العنكبوت
humid	رطب	equator	خط الاستواء	imaginary line	خط وهمي
cobra	أفعى الكوبرا	crayfish	جراد البحر	deforestation	القطع الجائر للأشجار
office	مكتب	tropical	استوائي	chimpanzee	الشمبانزي
geese	أوز	swamp	مستنقع	fennec fox	الثعلب
desert	الصحراء	feather	ريشة	natural disaster	كارثة طبيعية
owl	بومة	pollution	التلوث	North Pole	القطب الشمالي
macaw	ببغاء ملون	cheetah	الفهد	South Pole	القطب الجنوبي
might	ربما	squirrel	سنجاب	rainforest	غابة مطيرة
Africa	قارة أفريقيا	drought	جفاف	grassland	أرض عشبية
volcano	بركان	building	البناء	important	مهم / هام
polar	قطبي	ecosystem	النظام البيئي	colony	قطيع / مجموعة

## Phonics

mp

nt

nd

swamp

مستنقع

camp

معسكر

tent

خيمة

hunt

يصطاد

grassland

أرض عشبية

wetland

منطقة رطبة

## Phrases & Prepositions:

close to	قريب من	because of	بسبب
climb trees	يتسلق الأشجار	in the middle of	في منتصف
eat grass	يأكل العشب	at the furthest north	في أقصى الشمال
build a nest	يبني عشا	at the furthest south	في أقصى الجنوب
dig a burrow	يحفر جحر	is called	يُسمى
It's difficult to .....	من الصعب أن .....	need to	يحتاج لأن



## Final Revision

That's a great idea.	إنها فكرة جيدة.	in balance	في توازن
able to	قادر على	reason for	سبب لـ
at night	ليلاً	on land	على اليابسة
in the day time	نهاراً	good for	(مفيد - نافع) لـ
all over the world	في كل أنحاء العالم	in the short term	على المدى القصير
crowded with	مزدحم بـ	agree with	يتفق مع شخص
plan to	يخطط أن		

# Language Focus

## 《Uncertainty عدم التأكد》

### *might*

#### Usage:

We use "**might**" to say that something can happen or is possible.

#### Form:

Subject + **might** + inf.

EX. - This animal **might** dig burrows.

#### Negative:

Subject + **might not** + inf.

EX. - This animal **might not** build nests.



# Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



c\_impan\_ee



fen\_ec f\_x



s\_a l\_on



e\_ua\_or



g\_assla\_d



p\_l\_r



ca\_p



te\_t



hun\_



pollu\_\_on



d\_ou\_ht



vo\_ca\_o

2 Make a word.





## Final Revision

e n <u>w</u> l a d t		t <u>f</u> a r e s e h		t o r l <u>N</u> h P e o	
l <u>f</u> o o d		u <u>b</u> l i n d g i		e <u>f</u> i r	

### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The rainforest top layer is called the (**floor** - emergent - canopy) layer. (SB)
- 2 Penguins gather in a large group called a (**nest** - colony - burrow). (SB)
- 3 Lots of birds (**swim** - build - climb) nests. (SB)
- 4 This animal might not (**eat** - eats - eating) grass. (SB)
- 5 (**A spider monkey** - Crayfish - An Arctic fox) lives in the polar habitats. (SB)
- 6 (**Macaws** - Spider monkeys - Crayfish) live in dark, warm water and take shelter in tree roots. (SB)
- 7 The (**equator** - North Pole - South Pole) is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth. (SB)
- 8 (**Polar** - Tropical - Swamp) habitats are near the equator. (SB)
- 9 A lion can (**fly** - hunt - crawl) animals. (SB)
- 10 (**Macaws** - Sloths - Spider monkeys) have colored feathers. (SB)
- 11 Wolves have (**feathers** - fur - leaves). (SB)
- 12 There are (**two** - three - four) layers in the rainforest. (SB)
- 13 The (**South Pole** - North Pole - equator) is the point at the furthest north of the world. (SB)
- 14 Wetland can be near (**deserts** - the North Pole - a river). (SB)
- 15 Some animals live close (**in** - at - to) their habitats. (SB)



- Unit (4)**
- 16) Sloths live in the (canopy - emergent - understory) layer. (SB)
- 17) It's very dark in the (floor - canopy - emergent) layer. (SB)
- 18) When there isn't enough water, this is called (flood - volcano - drought). (SB)
- 19) Snakes can (jump - crawl - run). (SB)
- 20) A (volcano - fire - flood) is an overflow of water. (SB)

#### 4 Read and match. (SB)

- A)**
- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1) Where do birds live?    | a) line around the middle of the Earth. |
| 2) Equator is an imaginary | b) other animals.                       |
| 3) Not many animals live   | c) In nests, in trees.                  |
| 4) Lions hunt              | d) in the emergent layer.               |
- 1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )

- B)**
- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) In the polar habitat, there | a) beautiful colored feathers. |
| 2) Macaws have                 | b) wetland.                    |
| 3) A swamp is a                | c) fruit.                      |
| 4) A spider monkey eats        | d) is snow and ice.            |
- 1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )

#### 5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

When we visit a wildlife park, we learn how animals behave by watching what they do. In wildlife parks animals live in places which are close to their natural habitats. But how do animals behave in the wild. Animals live in habitats where they can get food and water and live safely. Animals take shelter so they can stay warm, be safe from other animals, and protect their families.

##### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) In wildlife parks we learn how animals behave by (watching - hunting - climbing) them.
- 2) Animals live (far - close - away) to their habitats.

##### B) Answer the following questions.

- 3) Where do animals live?  
.....
- 4) Why do animals take shelters?  
.....



# Final Revision

6

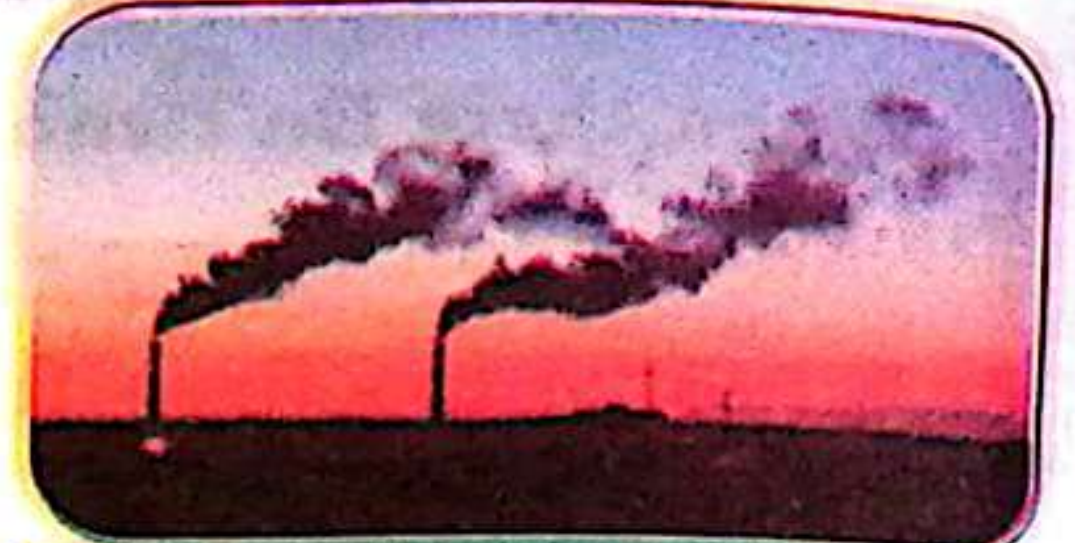
Look and write a sentence under each picture.



monkey - climb



turtle - swamp



smoke - air



fire - destroy



need - tent



lion - hunt

7

Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

- 1) park - visited - I - a - wildlife - . (SB)
- 2) of - can - Thousands - live - penguins - together - . (SB)
- 3) and - Rabbits - burrows - foxes - dig - . (SB)
- 4) monkey - fruit - A spider - eats - . (SB)
- 5) have - colored - Wolves - light - fur - . (SB)
- 6) equator - sunshine - The - most - gets - the - . (SB)
- 7) habitats - in - What - know - do - Egypt - you - ? (SB)
- 8) live - the - Sloths - layer - in - canopy - . (SB)
- 9) can - a rainforest - What - in - hear - you - ? (SB)
- 10) can - natural - Floods - destroy - habitats - . (SB)



## Unit (5) All about water

## Vocabulary:

interesting	شيق / مثير	process	عملية	hot	حار
special	خاص / مخصوص	water cycle	دورة الماء	shade	ظل
animals	حيوانات	experiment	تجربة في المعمل	drops	قطرة
fruit	فاكهة	vapor	بخار	small	صغير الحجم
monuments	آثار	atmosphere	غلاف جوي	narrow	ضيق
spring	ينبوع	The Dead Sea	البحر الميت	deeper	أعمق
groundwater	مياه جوفية	underground	تحت الأرض	wider	أكثر اتساعاً
salt water	مياه مالحة	the Earth	الكرة الأرضية	air	هواء
science class	حصة علوم	ground	أرض	heat	حرارة
runoff	جريان المياه	surface	سطح	sun	شمس
land	الأرض / اليابسة	different	مختلف	wind	رياح
fresh water	مياه عذبة	beaker	دورق	dry	جاف

## Expressions, Phrases &amp; Prepositions:

a very interesting place	مكان مثير جداً	lots of	كثير من
for thousands of years	لآلاف السنين	soak into	يغمر في
all over the world	في كل أنحاء العالم	fall to	يسقط على
take shelter from	يتخذ مأوى من	come up to	يصعد إلى
protect from	يحمي من	such as	مثل
look after	يعتني بـ / يراعى	good for	جيد لـ / مفيد لـ

## Phonics

er	ar	a
river	polar	cobra
water		acacia
shelter		
نهر	قطبي	كوبرا
ماء		أكاسيا
مأوى		



# Language Focus

## 《Present Perfect Tense》

### Form:

Subject + <sup>have</sup>  
          + has + p.p .....

**Ex.** She **has** climbed a mountain.

### Usage:

To talk about an experience in life.

**Ex.** They **have** visited Siwa.

### Keywords:

“**ever**” is used to ask about an experience in life.

**Ex.** Ha     ve you **ever** seen a crocodile?

“**never**” is used to negate an experience in life.

**Ex.** I have **never** eaten snakes.

### Negative:

Subject + <sup>have</sup>  
          + has + not + p.p .....

**Ex.** She **hasn't** seen an oasis.

### Questions:

Yes / No questions:

Have     + “Subject” + ever + p.p .....?  
Has

**Ex.** Have they ever **traveled** to Siwa?

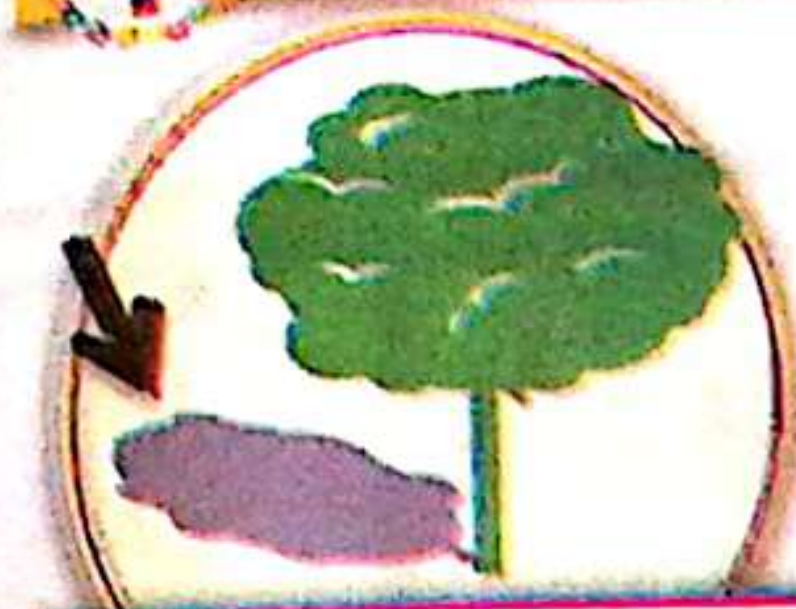
Yes, they have.

No, they haven't.



# Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



sh \_ d \_



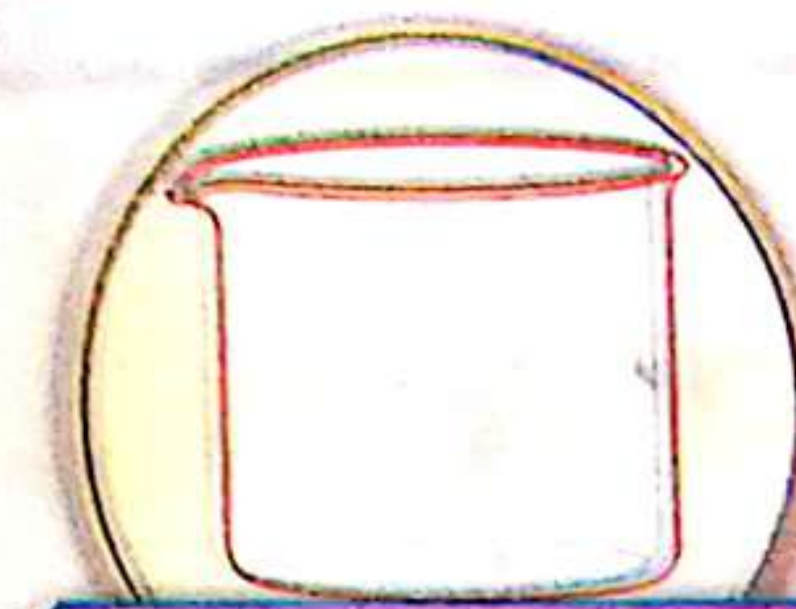
b \_ s \_ l



o \_ \_ is



l \_ k \_



b \_ a \_ er



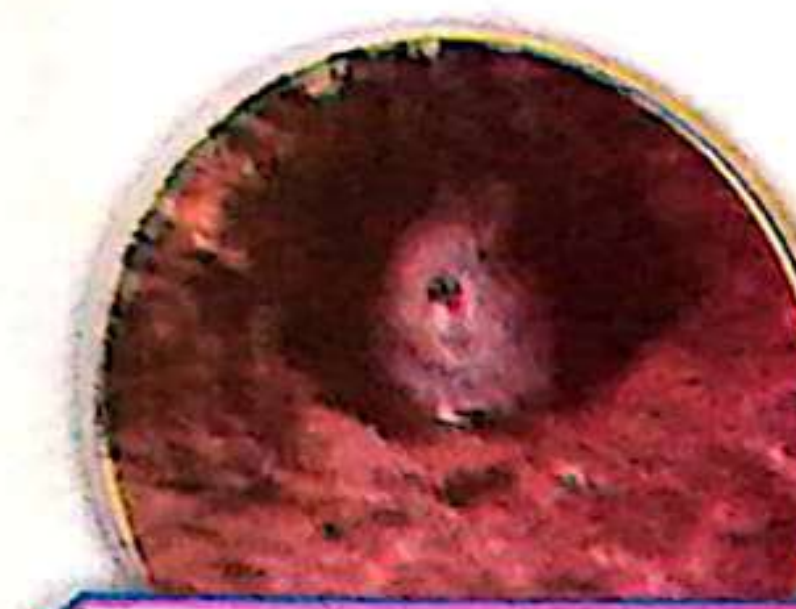
w \_ n \_



c \_ o \_ ds



pr \_ cipit \_ tion



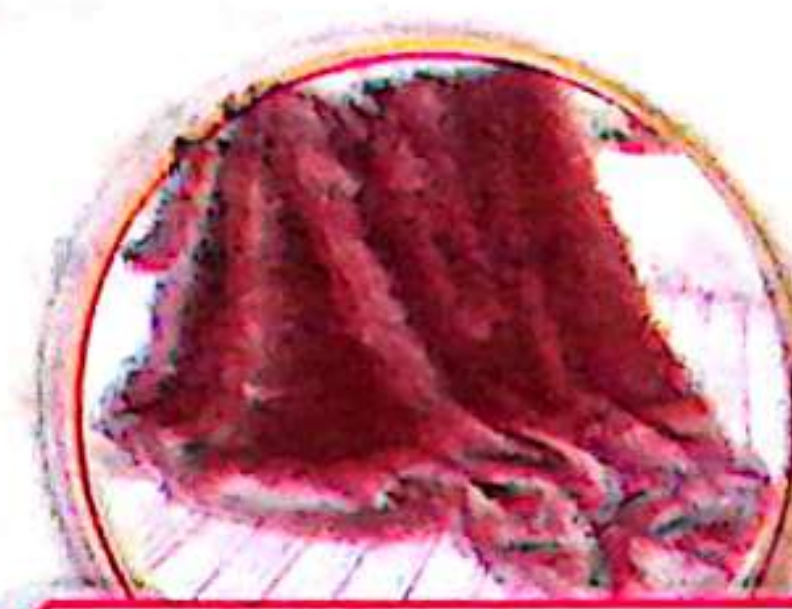
s \_ e \_ ter



c \_ b \_ a



r \_ v \_ r



f \_ r

2 Make a word.

o d w  
o



t w  
e a r









r n  
a i





## Final Revision

e l a k		r b a c o		t a c e h h e	
e i r v r		t s a l		p u h m	

### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I (has - have - having) never eaten dates. (SB)
- 2 She has (visiting - visits - visited) an oasis. (SB)
- 3 We (has - have - having) climbed a mountain! (SB)
- 4 Has she (ever - never - every) done an experiment? (SB)
- 5 Animals can take (shelter - dates - leaves) from the sun. (SB)
- 6 We ate lots (in - of - at) fruit. (SB)
- 7 An oasis is a very special (street - place - road). (SB)
- 8 Rivers (don't - doesn't - isn't) have salt water. (SB)
- 9 The (oil - milk - water) in an oasis is fresh. (SB)
- 10 (Cow - Cobra - Lion) is a kind of snakes. (SB)
- 11 The sun causes (condensation - evaporation - precipitation). (SB)
- 12 Seas and oceans have (salt - fresh - frozen) water. (SB)
- 13 There (is - are - am) less rain for six months. (SB)
- 14 There are (five - six - four) seasons in the year in Egypt. (SB)
- 15 A cactus plant has a thick (skin - leaf - flower). (SB)
- 16 Camels have (small - narrow - wide) hooves. (SB)
- 17 Cactus have (legs - spines - arms) to protect them. (SB)
- 18 The cheetah is looking (at - in - on) the water. (SB)
- 19 We (put - got - swam) in the spring. (SB)
- 20 The desert is (cool - hot - cold) and dry. (SB)



## 4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

- 1) I have visited
- 2) Have you ever
- 3) He has climbed
- 4) I have

- a) seen a spring?
- b) an oasis.
- c) never eaten dates.
- d) a mountain.

1- ( )

2- ( )

3- ( )

4- ( )

B)

- 1) Siwa Oasis is
- 2) We have seen
- 3) Have they made
- 4) I've never

- a) a big lake.
- b) in the desert.
- c) swum in a spring.
- d) olive oil?

1- ( )

2- ( )

3- ( )

4- ( )

## 5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place. It is in the desert. There are a lot of springs there. People can swim in these springs. The people there are very friendly. Siwa has lots of monuments. People plant dates and olives there. The dates and olives are sold to different countries all over the world.

### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Siwa is a very (boring - interesting - bad) place.
- 2) The people there are (friendly - bad - narrow).

### B) Answer the following questions.

3) What does Siwa have? .....

4) Where can people swim? .....

## 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



store - hump



oasis - desert



## Final Revision



fresh - water



salt - water



cobra - desert



tree - shade



### 7 Re-arrange the following sentences.

- 1) they - Have - cooked - oil - with - ? (SB)
- 2) grow - in - People - spearmint - oasis - an -. (SB)
- 3) never - I've - eaten - snakes -. (SB)
- 4) climbed - We - mountain - have - a-. (SB)
- 5) hot - The - dry - desert - and - is -. (SB)
- 6) minerals - Basil - vitamins - has - and -. (SB)
- 7) Cairo - They - visited - have -. (SB)
- 8) swimming - She - tried - hasn't - a lake - in -. (SB)
- 9) a small - The - is - Sea - Dead - sea -. (SB)
- 10) can - spring - People - in - swim -. (SB)







## Unit (6) What is a flood?

Unit (6)

### Vocabulary:

barrier	حاجز	mean	بخيل	ruin	يدمر
canal	ترعة / قناة	polite	مؤدب	wash away	يجرف
dam	سد	selfish	أناني	bossy	محب للرئاسة / متسلط
drain	بالوعة / مصرف	aqueduct	قناة مائية	calm	هادئ
pipe	ماسورة	waterwheel	ساقية	cooperative	متعاون
predict	يتنبأ	pump	مضخة	funny	مضحك / فكاهي
protect	يحمي	sandbag	كيس رمل	lazy	كسول
generous	كريم	flood	فيضان	moody	متقلب المزاج
Meteorologists	علماء الأرصاد	collapse	يتساقط	responsible	مسئول
brave	شجاع	install	يُثبت	wise	حكيم
caring	مُهتم	minimize	يُقلل	turbine	محرك
cowardly	جبان	warn	يحذر	a shadoof	شادوف
sick	مريض	worried	قلق	upset	مضطرب (منزعج)

### Phrases & Prepositions:

find ways	يجد طرقا	protect from	يحمي من
keep ..... out	يُبعد	prepare for	يعد لـ
put up	يضع	do first aid	يقوم بإسعافات أولية
warn ..... about	يحذر من	waste water	يسرف في الماء
think about	يفكر في	help with	يساعد في
excited about	مسرور من	for a long time	لوقت طويل
look after	يعتنى بـ	provide with	يمد بـ
important for	هام لـ	scared of	خائف من
remove water	يزيل الماء		

## Language Focus

### Countable nouns

- They have singular and plural forms.

EX. tree → trees - car → cars - ruler → rulers - pencil → pencils



## Final Revision

### Uncountable nouns

- They don't have a plural form.

EX. water - paper - rain

### too much + uncountable nouns.

بمعنى كثير جدًا وتستخدم مع الأسماء التي لا تعد.

EX. - There is too much water.

- There is too much rain.

### too many + countable nouns.

بمعنى كثيرًا جدًا وتستخدم مع الأسماء التي تعد.

EX. - There are too many rulers.

- There are too many cars.

### enough + noun

بمعنى كافٍ مع الأسماء التي تعد والتي لا تعد.

EX. - There isn't enough water.

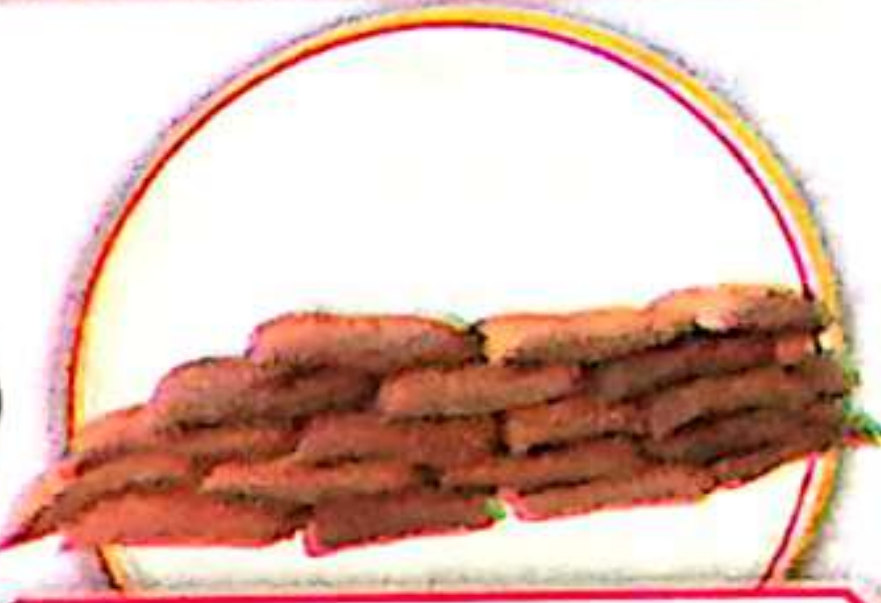
- There aren't enough rulers.

## Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



dr \_ \_ n



san \_ \_ ags



flo \_ \_



br \_ \_ e



l \_ \_ y



gen \_ \_ ous

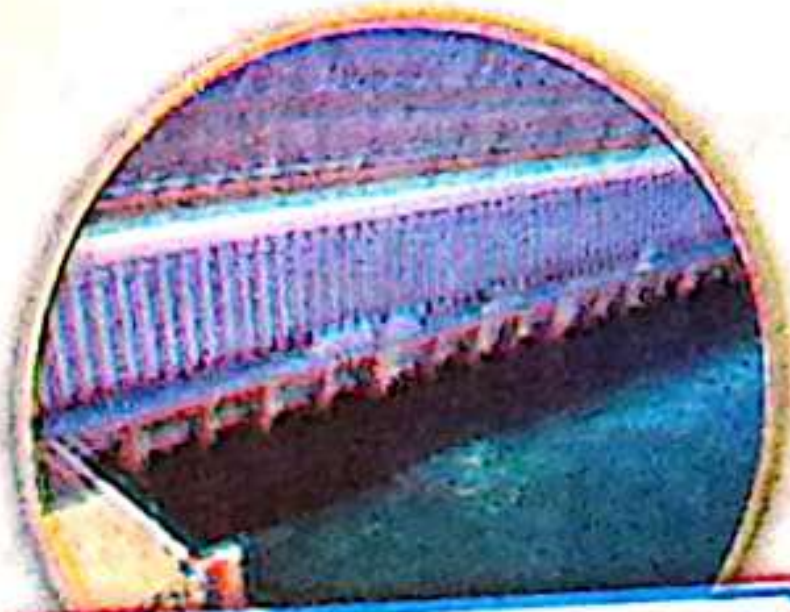


ner \_ \_ us



dan \_ \_ rous

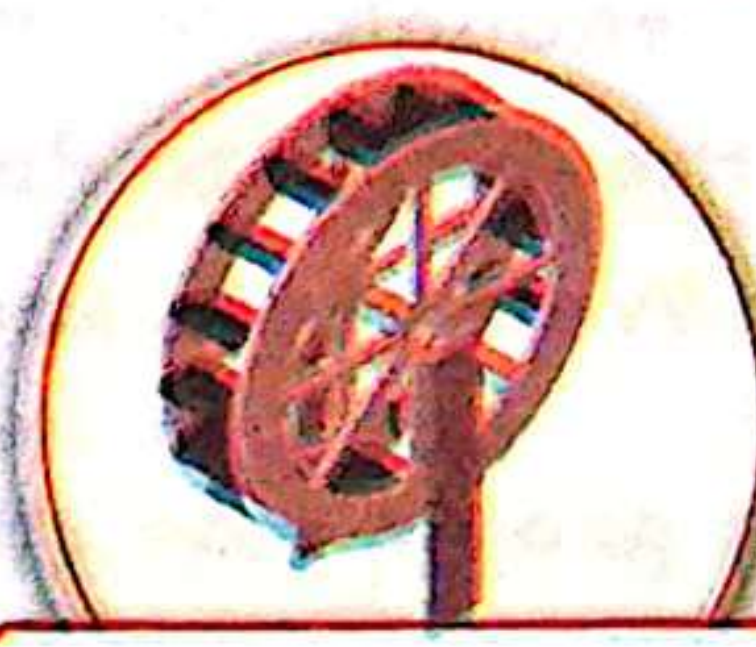




fam\_ \_s



enor\_ou\_



wat\_rwhe\_l



aqu\_ \_uct

## 2 Make a word.

erir  
a\_b\_r

n a  
l\_c\_a

o d  
l\_f\_o

s p o l  
a\_c\_l\_e

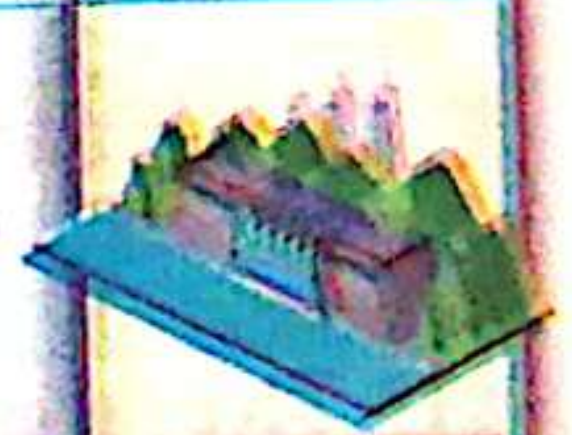
n a g  
r\_c\_i

r n e u  
s\_g\_o\_e

g n a r e  
u\_d\_s\_o

e t a r e  
w h\_w\_l\_e


a\_d\_m



## 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) In a flood, people put up a (pipe - barrier - drain) to stop water in the street. (SB)
- 2) A (dam - drain - pump) stops water in a river. (SB)
- 3) There is too (many - much - enough) water. (SB)
- 4) There are too (enough - much - many) ears. (SB)



## Final Revision

- 5) There isn't (many - enough - too many) water. (SB)
- 6) (Collapse - Ruin - Predict) is to damage or destroy something. (SB)
- 7) (Predict - Protect - Warn) is to say what might happen in the future. (SB)
- 8) Meteorologists are people who study the (food - weather - problem). (SB)
- 9) There aren't (much - enough - too much) cups. (SB)
- 10) There are (too much - much - too many) rulers. (SB)
- 11) (Warn - Install - Minimize) is to make something smaller or less. (SB)
- 12) Barriers can (predict - protect - collapse) buildings. (SB)
- 13) (Volunteer - Rescue - Ruin) is to take someone out of a dangerous place. (SB)
- 14) Fares often thinks about himself, he is (brave - selfish - mean). (SB)
- 15) She likes giving people presents. She is (calm - moody - generous). (SB)
- 16) There are (too much - too many - much) pencils. (SB)
- 17) There aren't (too much - much - enough) apples. (SB)
- 18) The famous statue is (dangerous - enormous - generous). (SB)
- 19) Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get (dark - fresh - muddy) water. (SB)
- 20) There is (too many - many - enough) juice. (SB)

### 4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1) There are                 | a) is to make something smaller or less. |
| 2) There isn't               | b) too many rulers.                      |
| 3) Meteorologists are people | c) enough paper.                         |
| 4) Minimize                  | d) who study the weather.                |
| 1- ( )                       | 2- ( )                                   |
| 3- ( )                       | 4- ( )                                   |

B)

- |                                    |                            |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Protect is                      | a) he is selfish.          |
| 2) Install is                      | b) to keep something safe. |
| 3) He doesn't like sharing things, | c) he is polite.           |
| 4) He behaves well,                | d) to put something in.    |
| 1- ( )                             | 2- ( )                     |
| 3- ( )                             | 4- ( )                     |





## 5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Meteorologists are people who study the weather. They can watch what is happening and predict when floods will start. They can warn people to put up barriers or use sandbags to keep their homes safe. They can send these warnings on cell phones, so everyone gets them quickly.

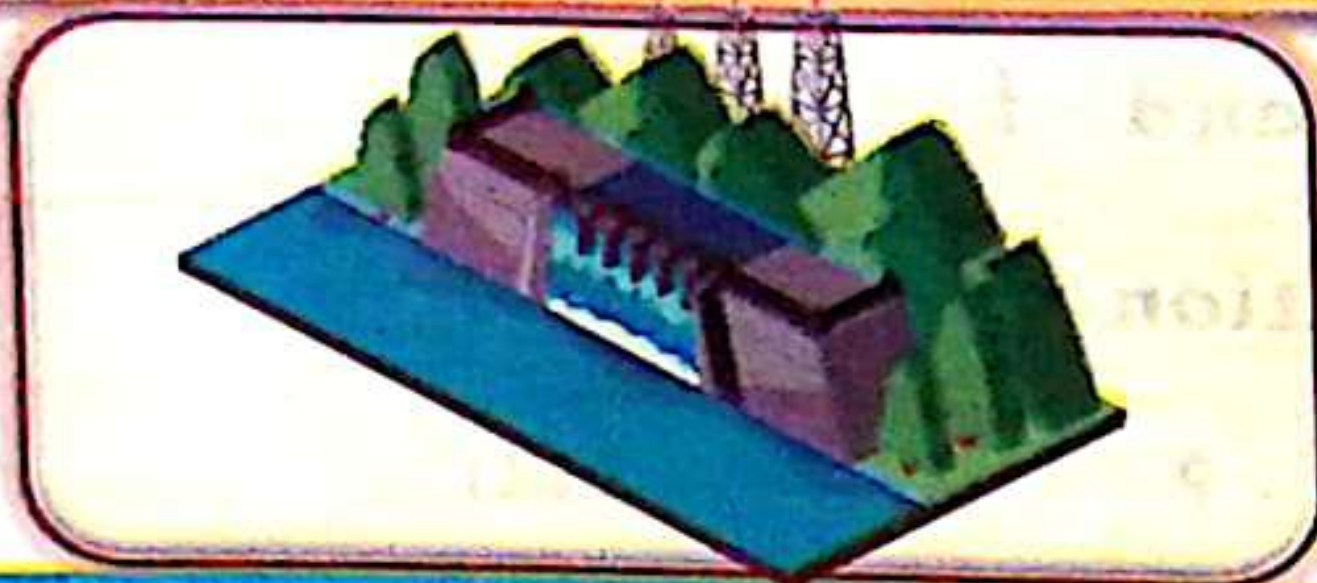
### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Meteorologists can (**protect** - **predict** - **minimize**) when floods will start.
- 2) Meteorologists study the (**money** - **weather** - **food**).

### B) Answer the following questions.

- 3) Who are meteorologists?  
.....
- 4) Why do meteorologists put up barriers?  
.....

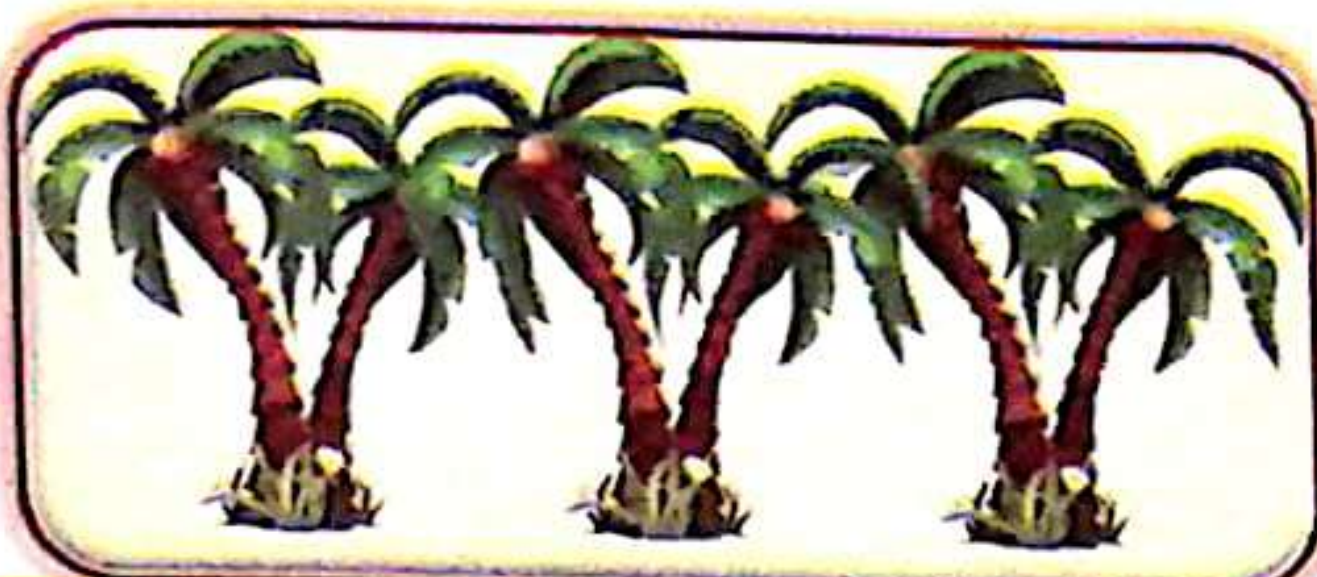
## 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



dam - river



generous - presents



too many - trees



statue - enormous



# Final Revision



waterwheel / irrigation



caring / look after

## 7 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1) are - There - many - too - apples - . (SB)
- 2) in - water - A dam - a river - stops - . (SB)
- 3) can - protect - Barriers - buildings - . (SB)
- 4) is - Collapse - fall - to - down - . (SB)
- 5) paper - isn't - There - enough - . (SB)
- 6) hard - works - He - very - . (SB)
- 7) is - famous - The - statue - enormous - and - ! (SB)
- 8) is - the - What - with - problem - irrigation - ? (SB)
- 9) Dam - is - Why - Aswan - the - famous - ? (SB)
- 10) with - help - Waterwheels - can - irrigation - . (SB)

